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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, fair, cooler later. Temp. 6-11 (43-52). LONDON: Tuesday, rain, Temp. 8-9 (46-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 9-15 (46-59). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 1-7 (34-45). NEW YORK: Tuesday, snow. Temp. —2-3 (28-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	5.00 Din.	Israel	15 19.00	Norway	5.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Italy	1000 Lire	Oman	0.650 Rials
Belgium	33 B.Fr.	Jordan	400 Fils	Portugal	45 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.70	Kenya	Sha. 16.00	Qatar	6.00 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mills	Kuwait	450 Fils	Rep. of Ireland	50 P
Denmark	6.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	0.3.50	Saudi Arabia	5.50 Rials
Egypt	85 P	Libya	L.Din. 0.30	Spain	80 Ptas
Finland	5.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	33 L.Fr.	Sweden	5.00 S.Kr.
France	4.50 F.	Madeira	50 Esc.	Switzerland	1.90 S.Fr.
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Malta	35 Cents	Tunisia	0.425 Din
Great Britain	35 P.	Morocco	5.00 Dh.	Turkey	T.L. 130.00
Greece	45 Drs	Netherlands	2.25 Fl.	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Iran	135 Rials	Nigeria	100 K.	U.S. Mil. (Eur)	$0.85
				Yugoslavia	35 D

No. 30,784 *** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982 Established 1887

John Hay Whitney Is Dead; Publisher, Financier Was 77

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — John Hay Whitney, 77, chairman of the International Herald Tribune, U.S. ambassador to Britain during the Eisenhower administration and a prominent financier, philanthropist and sportsman, died Monday at the North Shore Hospital in Manhasset, N.Y., of heart failure. He had been in declining health for several years.

Mr. Whitney was a leading figure on the American and European scene in a broad range of fields: publishing, art, philanthropy, equal rights, venture-capital investment, politics, education, theater and motion pictures, and horse racing.

The diversity of those interests mirrored his passion for life and his desire to contribute to the welfare of the nation and international well-being.

Heir to one of the great American fortunes, Mr. Whitney — known throughout his life as "Jock" — was also heir to a family legacy of distinguished political involvement: Both of his grandfathers had served in presidential Cabinets.

The tradition of public service was one that he valued highly, and one of his life's guiding principles was that those who are born to great wealth must employ their resources and talents responsibly and usefully, in ways that contribute to the public good.

In addition to serving as ambassador to Britain, and working during his term to re-establish the "special relationship" between those two countries during the tense years that followed the Suez crisis, Mr. Whitney filled positions on several presidential advisory bodies.

His passion for journalism forged a publishing empire, which included the New York Herald Tribune from 1958 until it closed in 1966. Determined to continue its Paris edition, he brought The Washington Post and The New York Times into ownership with him in 1967 of what was then renamed the International Herald Tribune.

Walter N. Thayer, president of Whitney Communications Corp., through which Mr. Whitney participated in the International Herald Tribune ownership, said in New York Monday that the company would continue in its ownership role.

Government and publishing were only two of Mr. Whitney's interests.

His business acumen produced a varied array of investment successes. His political commitment made him a generous contributor to the Republican Party and a counselor to its liberal wing. His philanthropy ourtured museums, hospitals and education. His private collection of neo-impressionist and fauvist paintings was regarded as probably the best in the United States. His interests in the theater and entertainment made him a frequent investor in stage and movie successes. His convictions on racial equality led him to contribute substantial sums to methods of improving the lot of black Americans and other minorities. And his enthusiasm for sports put him to the front rank of horse racing.

Mr. Whitney is survived by his wife, Betsey Cushing Roosevelt Whitney. Mrs. Whitney's two daughters by her first marriage, Mrs. Ronald Wilford and Kate Whitney, were adopted by Mr. Whitney. They also survive, as do eight grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held 11 a.m. Friday at the Christ Episcopal Church in Manhasset.

A full obituary appears on Page 5.

Helen Marcus/1974

John Hay Whitney

West Gears For Clash At Madrid

Battle Expected Over Polish Issue

Reuters

MADRID — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Monday with Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish premier, as his aides prepared a strong indictment of the military crackdown in Poland for Tuesday's opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Uncertainty over how the conference meeting would go appeared to concern Mr. Haig as he attended two meetings with Spanish leaders.

As he met José Pedro Pérez Llorca, Mr. Haig was heard to say, "A few surprises may be in order, if not inevitable" — an allusion to the conference meeting.

Later, as he called on Mr. Calvo Sotelo, he told a reporter: "We expect everything to go like clockwork."

Mr. Haig also met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, Monday night in an effort to shape Western unity on strategy at the conference.

U.S. officials said privately that they were uncertain late Monday whether the Polish chairman of the conference, Josef Wiejacz, might try to stall Tuesday, when Mr. Haig is scheduled to speak. Mr. Wiejacz has drawn up his own list of speakers, which is believed to be heavily weighted in favor of the seven Soviet bloc delegations.

The officials held up the possibility that Mr. Haig might walk out, but they thought it was unlikely that the Polish chairman would try to prevent the United States from using the conference as a forum for criticizing Moscow and Warsaw.

Clashes were expected when foreign ministers and other top officials from 18 Western and neutral countries try to speak on the Polish crisis, ignoring Soviet bloc claims that military rule in Poland is solely Warsaw's business.

Delegates from NATO, the European Economic Community and neutral and nonaligned nations met separately in caucus groups, hoping to avoid a procedural battle over the West's insistence on focusing on both the Soviet Union and the Polish military regime.

In recent weeks, the United States has urged that the Madrid

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Poland Seeks to Loosen Economic Ties to West

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The government Monday released the outline of a program for economic and political changes that was aimed, it said, at making Poland economically independent from the West and self-sufficient in food production.

The program, discussed Friday at a Cabinet meeting, calls for the planning commission and various ministries to submit plans in February, March and April for the country to overcome the economic and political crisis.

Only the broad, overall goals were enunciated Monday. These included an expansion of trade and economic cooperation with other Communist countries, a reorientation of industrial production for agriculture, a move to lessen the dependence of the economy on imports from the West, and wage and pension reform.

"Recommendations were issued to work out assumptions for restructuring the economy, aiming to regain Poland's economic sovereignty," the report on the meeting by the government press spokesman said.

The program was a further refinement of the line laid down by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech to Parliament Jan 25. The meeting of the Council of Ministers on Friday — and the extensive publicity given to it Monday — represented an effort to give the impression that the martial law government is actively tackling the country's problems.

One major problem, with the Solidarity union still suspended under martial law, will be the shape of the trade union movement. Monday's document did not shed much light on this, although it said that a committee headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski would present this month "a set of political premises for reviving the trade union movement."

The unions, it said, would be "authentic, independent and self-governing representatives" of the workers, but it added that they must be "harmoniously connected" with the overriding goal of "consolidating the state and the Socialist democracy."

To some observers, the phraseology suggested a possible retreat from the pledge that Solidarity would be revived as a genuinely independent organization. It subordinated that union's future to the idea of the cohesion of the state.

With Solidarity leaders in detention, including Lech Walesa, apparently refusing to give way on matters of principle on the holding of talks, the government appears to be taking a harder line toward the union. This can be seen in both the public comments in the official media and the private remarks of government officials.

On Monday, a new series called "We Accuse" began over national radio. It is a compendium of quotes from Solidarity leaders and interpretations designed to substantiate the notion that the union was after nothing less than a seizure of power and the overthrow of Communism.

Numerous newspapers have begun carrying extensive "exposés" trying to show that Solidarity leaders were undemocratic and loose with union funds. Charges of embezzlement have been raised.

A recent issue of Zolnierz Wolnosci, the army newspaper, harped on what it called "the backstage activities of those who termed themselves heralds of moral rebirth." It compared what it claimed were financial irregulari-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

Polish miners carrying the body of a striker from the Wujek mine in Katowice after a bloody battle with government forces Dec. 16 in which seven miners were killed. The picture was taken by a Solidarity underground photographer and smuggled out of Poland by an American reporter.

Reagan Team Opens Drive to Sell '83 Budget Amid Warnings on Cuts, Deficit in Congress

By David S. Broder and Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun its drive to convince a skeptical Congress of the wisdom of the president's fiscal 1983 budget and the $91.5-billion deficit it would entail, a deficit that both Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill see as a threat to recovery from the current recession.

Yet there was also talk by White House aides and congressional Democrats of taking a major step that would almost certainly add to the deficit: speeding up the date of this summer's large tax cut.

President Reagan signed the budget Monday at the White House, saying the measure was the "second step toward economic recovery."

He met with congressional leaders before departing for a series of speeches to Minneapolis, Des Moines, Iowa, and Indianapolis, Ind., designed to sell his budget and the companion program to

The deficit forecast in the budget jolted businessmen and sent stock prices plummeting. Page 7.

turn more than 40 federal programs over to the states.

After meeting with the president, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, told reporters, "It's going to be a more interesting year, this year. We are going to have a lot of victories," he said, meaning the Democrats.

Even Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, spoke of congressional "modifications" in the proposed $757.6-billion budget.

Following the White House meeting, he said that the "president's budget, perhaps with some modifications, is going to be passed."

Rep. O'Neill said Mr. Reagan has spent too much time with "that country club-style of people" and has lost touch with the public. "He has forgotten his roots," the congressman said.

But Sunday, White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d advised doubters: "Never underestimate this president's ability to mobilize the American people behind his policies."

That is the objective of Mr. Reagan's two-day, three-state trip. But he left accompanied by warnings that his effort to increase military spending by nearly a fifth while cutting all but a few basic domestic programs almost as much will face considerable opposition in this election year, not just from the affected interest groups and congressional Democrats, but also from key Republicans as well.

During the budget-signing ceremony, which preceded its formal presentation to Congress, Mr. Reagan denied critics' charges that it was more burdensome on the poor than the better off.

"We are still continuing to increase sizably our spending on social programs," he said. But he added, "Do we honestly believe that someone whose parents earn in six figures is entitled to have food stamps because they're going to college? That's what's been going on."

And the president, told of Rep. O'Neill's gibe about his hanging around with a "country club-style of people," countered: "I've only played golf once since I've been president, and he's an inveterate golfer. And I'm sure he must have to go to a country club to play golf."

"The Republicans I talk to ... are frightened about the deficits," said Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

He predicted that Mr. Reagan's proposals to trim food stamps and other domestic spending would have a difficult time in Congress.

"The president's budget will be difficult to pass in its entirety," said House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., a New Yorker who is the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, cast doubt on the prospects for the half-dozen small tax increases Mr. Reagan proposed.

The representative said he did not agree with the basic premise behind the proposed minimum tax on corporations, that the proposed 5 percent withholding of interest and dividends does not have a chance and that the entire tax proposal could become a vehicle for Democratic "mischief."

Mr. Meese and David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a more optimistic approach in television appearances Sunday. Mr. Meese said, "The president still has strong support in the country. People still like his programs. They feel that with his programs we will be better off in the future."

And Mr. Stockman said that "as Congress looks at the hard, stark choices available, they will understand very quickly that unless measures of the magnitude that we have proposed by way of savings are adopted, that then there could well be a severe threat to the economic recovery."

Meanwhile, there were reports that the weekend meeting of Mr. Reagan's senior staff members and political advisers at Camp David produced a consensus that the president faced a difficult battle in his efforts to repeat his 1981 budget and tax victories in Congress.

U.S. Report on Rights Reflects New Priority

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in its first worldwide human rights report to Congress, has downgraded economic and social rights while placing increased priority on criticizing political shortcomings of the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the same time, however, the 1,142-page report made public Sunday on Capitol Hill closely resembles in many respects the 1,140-page document on the same subject submitted by the Carter administration in its final days to office early last year.

The most clear-cut shift to the report covering 159 countries was the omission of economic and social rights on grounds that this concept "is easily abused by repressive governments" to justify political abuses.

The Carter administration had included "the right to the fulfillment of vital needs such as food, shelter, health care and education" among the internationally recognized human rights covered by its reports to Congress.

Imprint of Abrams

The report made public Sunday, reflecting continuity as well as change, appears to bear the imprint of Elliott Abrams, the 34-year-old "neoconservative" who was picked last October to be assistant secretary of state for human rights. An internal State Department memo in connection with his nomination argued that human-rights policy can be credible in attacking the Soviet Union only if it also addresses human-rights violations of friendly nations.

Political strife in El Salvador, which is probably the most politically sensitive problem country for the Reagan administration at present, claimed at least 6,116 lives during 1981, according to U.S. embassy data cited to the report. However, the study noted that some church sources claim the actual death toll among noncombatants is twice as much.

"Extreme leftist terrorists and guerrillas, right-wing death squads and some members of the government's internal security forces all had a hand in the violence," the report said. It did not assign shares of the violence to the left or right, saying that "in the vast majority" of killings it is virtually impossible to determine who is to blame.

Findings about other countries in the report include:

- Soviet Union. "Intolerance" to and "repression" of political dissidents grew worse in 1981, with about 10,000 dissidents believed to be imprisoned, exiled or undergoing forced labor. In all, four million Soviet citizens are reported to be undergoing forced labor, half of them in prisons and labor camps.
- Poland. "Progress toward a freer and more open society ceased" with the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13.
- China. "A more prosperous and open society" since the death of Mao in 1976, but "significant limitations on individual rights and freedoms" remain.
- Taiwan. An "uneven" human-rights situation was clouded in 1981 by "the mysterious death" of a Taiwan-born American resident, Prof. Chen Wen-cheng of Carnegie-Mellon University of Pittsburgh.
- South Korea. "Strong 'law and order' measures" of President Chun Doo Hwan dominated the climate for political and civil rights.
- Israel and Israeli-occupied territories. The "complex human rights situation" in the occupied territories does not provide "all the human rights guarantees available within Israel itself."
- Egypt. Despite a tendency "to react with heightened sensitivity" to opposition criticism, government measures "remained within the bounds of constitutional and other legal safeguards" established there.
- Turkey. The martial-law government brought a "substantial improvement in one aspect" of human rights by stopping terrorism. Military commanders continue to exercise "wide-ranging powers" over press, trade unions and the right to assemble.
- South Africa. "1981 saw the continued existence of the apartheid system but also some movement toward modification of that system."
- Nicaragua. Civil and political liberties deteriorated in 1981. About 4,500 political prisoners are being held.
- Guatemala. Politically motivated killings rose from 70 to 100 monthly in 1980 to 250 to 300 monthly last year. More are probably attributable to "the extreme right" or "government forces" rather than to "the extreme left."

Haig Rebuts Salvadoran Parallels to Vietnam

He Again Refuses to Rule Out Military Force as an Option in Caribbean

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., refusing again to rule out the use of military force in the Caribbean region, says it is wrong to draw parallels between U.S. involvement there and in Vietnam because Central America is at the heart of Washington's strategic concerns.

In an interview in his office on Friday, Mr. Haig spoke at length about the debate over the administration's concerns about Cuban and Soviet backing for insurgents in the region and the increase in U.S. military and economic aid for the area.

Mr. Haig flew to Madrid on Sunday for a meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. He will continue to Portugal, Morocco and Romania.

Some critics, such as Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, have charged that by aiding the government in El Salvador the administration was making the same mistakes that drew the United States into the Vietnam War. Mr. Studds and other critics have accused the Salvadoran government of being repressive and have urged the administration to pressure it into negotiating with leftist insurgents.

Mr. Haig, who has been outspoken in his alarm at what he regards as growing Cuban and Soviet support for subversive and insurgent movements, was asked about Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's reported view that U.S. military action in the region was not practical, given the lack of popular support for it in the United States.

"There are no current plans for the use of American forces," he said. But on the other hand, "the sterility of drawing lines around America's potential options constitutes the promulgation of road-

Study says U.S. erred in making its objective the Viet Cong instead of North Vietnam's Army. Page 3.

ways for those who are seeking to move against America's vital interests."

He said such statements were self-defeating and that no prudent sovereign state would rule out options in advance.

Mr. Haig has repeatedly refused to bar the use of U.S. forces in the region, even though President Reagan has said there were no plans to send combat forces anywhere, and Mr. Weinberger has been clearly unhappy with the prospect of becoming involved in the Caribbean.

When asked about a possible Vietnam parallel, Mr. Haig said that "I think the Central American case is very, very different."

In the Vietnam case, he said the United States had difficulty deciding whether the country was "a vital challenge to fundamental American interests."

"Had it been determined at that time that South Vietnam was indeed a vital challenge to fundamental American interests, then perhaps some of the conduct of the whole affair would have been somewhat differently handled," he said.

Describing the situation in Central America, Mr. Haig said: "It could threaten even our closest neighbors."

He added: "We're talking about the strategic vulnerability of the [Panama] Canal, our fundamental dependence on its being retained to friendly hands. We are, in effect, at the very core of United States hemispheric interests. The history of the region, of the disputes to the region, in no way parallel the anguish and the ambiguities associated with Southeast Asia, starting with the French, the North-South demarcation question, and the internal debates associated with who were the true proponents of social justice."

When reminded that there was some similarity between the present criticism of U.S. policy in El Salvador and that of U.S. involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s in that in both cases dissatisfaction with support for the governments involved was a central point, Mr. Haig retorted: "We've never suggested that we are comfortable with the current situation in Salvador."

He said the administration was pressing for the Salvadoran government to carry out its plans for social change and was doing all it could to ensure fair elections. He said that the United States had refused to press the Salvador government to negotiate with the in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Weinberger Accuses Russia of Violating Pact On Biological Weapons, Urges Trade Curbs

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in an annual report sent to Congress Monday, accuses the Soviet Union of violating treaties on biological weapons and calls, in the strongest terms, for restrictions on Western trade, technology and credit that "help preserve the Soviet Union as a totalitarian dictatorship."

The 324-page report, which describes an evolving military strategy of countering the Russians where they are vulnerable rather than only where they may attack in strength, also establishes Mr. Weinberger as probably the most hard-line, anti-Soviet voice to emerge publicly in a U.S. Cabinet in many years.

The report outlines and explains a record $1.6-trillion, five-year defense plan to build up forces that the president and Mr. Weinberger contend had been allowed to deteriorate badly in the last decade, especially during the Carter administration, while a Soviet buildup proceeded without interruption.

Although it is normal for a defense secretary to cite a Soviet threat to support requests for budget increases, the sweep of Mr. Weinberger's denunciations go beyond traditional military concerns and into the field of trade. They come at a time when the administration is divided over how to manage its fundamental economic relationship with Moscow.

Weinberger says that cutting the $216-billion U.S. military budget would be "tragic." Page 3.

Mr. Weinberger last week opposed an administration decision to pay off U.S. banks that were owed money by Poland rather than allowing Warsaw to go into default, and the report Monday by the defense secretary, a close and influential adviser to President Reagan, makes clear that that battle is far from finished.

The report, issued while Mr. Weinberger is traveling in the Middle East, says, "I have the responsibility to tell you that, in my view, no defense policy, no strategy could succeed in the long run unless" we pursue "a policy that ensures that our resources will not be diverted to strengthen our adversary."

"The only domain in which Soviet Communism has not proved to be a failure is the practice of military imperialism," he says. U.S. defense strategy must do two things: halt further expansion of the Soviet empire and see to it that Western productivity and technology "are not exploited to make good the chronic deficiencies of the Communist system."

"If the economy of the Soviet empire is propped up by Western credits," Mr. Weinberger says, the Russians can divert other funds to build weapons with which to threaten the West. Purchase of Soviet raw materials such as natural gas, which West Europeans are about to do on a massive scale, provides Moscow with money for weapons. Western technology keeps Soviet industry from becoming obsolescent and thus allows the Kremlin, with its "fatally flawed" central planning system, to avoid choosing between its military priorities and modernization, he contends.

'Many Good Reasons'

It is "a testimony to the degree of our past blindness," Mr. Weinberger contends, that so much Western trade has flowed eastward that Moscow now has leverage on the West rather than the other way around.

The report, which comes while the United States is considering whether to continue talks with Moscow on controlling nuclear missiles, also says that Washington "now has many good reasons for believing that the Soviet Union has violated the Biological Weapons Convention" of 1925.

The defense secretary cites a 1979 incident in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk that suggested biological weapons may be produced their secretly and more recent evidence of toxic weapons being used in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Mr. Weinberger says these incidents "create a most serious problem for any new arms agreement with the Soviet Union." What is left, he asks, of the concept of verifiability if the Soviets were cheating?

In making a record peacetime military spending request in combination with a warning that Soviet military power "is the single greatest threat to the United States and the free world," Mr. Weinberger is seeking to do more than just get the budget through Congress and send a signal to Moscow, officials say.

Some officials suggest he may be trying to prepare U.S. public opinion for a prolonged period of U.S.-Soviet tensions. Mr. Weinberger is also aware that big increases in military spending to the face of re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

The Deng Puzzle

The monthlong absence of Chinese Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping does not mean he has fallen from power, officials said. If anything, one observer added, Deng's crackdown on his foes is picking up speed. Page 3.

Laker Fallout

As the shock waves from Laker Airways' dramatic corporate failure rippled through an already gravely troubled airline industry, there were recriminations and angry questions. Page 2.

OPEC Session?

The United Arab Emirates oil minister says he and his counterparts plan this week to discuss holding an emergency OPEC meeting on the softening world oil market. Page 7.

French Policy

In a bid to reassure international business leaders about the policies of France's ruling Socialists, Prime Minister Mauroy told a Paris conference that France's recovery program has achieved some initial success. Page 2.

Mauroy Claims Success For Socialist Policies

By Joseph Fitchett and Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a bid to reassure international business leaders about his Socialist government's policies, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told a conference Monday that France's economic recovery program has achieved some initial success and that similar expansionist policies are emerging in West Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Mauroy emphasized the government's commitment to encouraging foreign investment as part of France's drive to modernize its industry. He announced that the government will double the financial incentives to new investments.

Other French Cabinet ministers, speaking later at the conference, sharply attacked the Reagan administration for its refusal to intervene against high interest rates and a soaring dollar, which one minister described as a "European obsession."

Current U.S. economic policies, several ministers warned, threaten to undermine transatlantic political relations and security cooperation.

Commercial Unity

Jacques Delors, minister of the economy and finance, and André Chandernagor, minister for European affairs, called for closer European cooperation to defend the commercial unity of the 10 member nations of the Common Market and enable them to compete against Japan and the United States.

Addressing about 250 executives and bankers from Western Europe, the United States and Japan at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune on "New French Economic Policies," the ministers vehemently rejected suggestions that France is pursuing protectionist policies.

They criticized what they called abuses by some of France's trading partners, citing Japanese nontariff barriers and subsidized agriculture in the United States — examples of what they said were other governments' techniques for helping crisis-stricken industries and farming.

Discussing the French economy's performance since the Socialist electoral victory last spring, Mr. Mauroy said that initial improvement is already "tangible." He cited a slowdown in inflation from 14 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in the final quarter of 1981, an increase in industrial demand and an inventory buildup. He said that there was "a strong and steady economic pickup" in France and praised the policies of West Germany and Belgium for taking "a similar path" of expansion.

Nationalization Defended

Mr. Mauroy and his ministers defended the government's controversial nationalization program, explaining that the new government-run groups would be expected to compete profitably in world markets without long-term government financing or orders.

Similar industrial policies already exist elsewhere in Europe and Japan, but in different forms, Mr. Mauroy said. Both the Japanese and West Germany governments, he said, had found ways of helping key industrial sectors modernize.

In France, "we nationalize," he said.

The French government's final version of the nationalization law is now being reviewed by the Constitutional Council after an earlier ruling forced the government to increase shareholder compensation substantially.

For new foreign investment, Mr. Mauroy outlined three basic criteria:

- Creation of jobs. Government financial incentives — to double in a few weeks — will be based on each project's potential for employment in depressed areas such as northern and central France.
- Advanced technology. Preference, he said, will go to companies introducing new technology and know-how.
- Balance of trade. Foreign companies coming to France will be expected to contribute both to domestic production and to French exports.

Some apparent limitations and contradictions in French policy also surfaced in conference discussions Monday.

Listing some questions being debated in France, Thierry de Montbrial, director of the independent French Institute for Foreign Relations, said that the government often appears uncertain about whether the nationalization plan is intended to forge an economic *force de frappe* or a laboratory for social reform.

It remains unclear, for example, how much longer France can continue relying on government deficit spending to finance expansion, Mr. de Montbrial said.

Discussing the question of U.S. interest rates, Mr. Delors said that they have become the major outside obstacle to investment and expansion because they force up the cost of borrowing in Europe.

Warning of Backlash

Both Mr. Chandernagor and Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade, warned that Washington is risking a political backlash in Europe because of its continuing unwillingness — repeated over the year since the Reagan administration took office — to intervene in U.S. money markets and reduce interest rates.

Mr. Delors said France hoped that European governments, the United States and Japan could agree on a coordinated approach to interest rates and other monetary problems at the industrial nations' Versailles economic summit in June.

He said that discussions were under way among Europeans to try to forge a European "snake" on interest rates to create a protected zone of lower charge, but he did not elaborate.

As a last resort, Mr. Delors said, France would adopt a "purely French solution" for bringing down its interest rates.

Vatican Position Is Filled

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Rev. John Magee, one of Pope John Paul II's two personal secretaries, has been appointed master of pontifical ceremonies, the Vatican announced Monday. Father Magee, who also served as personal secretary to Paul VI and John Paul I, will travel with the pope to Africa this week, the Vatican said.

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The Associated Press

Employees of Laker Airways decorating a London policeman Monday as they held protests at Downing Street and outside Parliament calling for government support for the troubled company.

For Sir Freddie, It Was a Battle To the Very End to Save His Airline

By William Borders
New York Times Service

LONDON — It was nearly dawn last Friday when Sir Freddie Laker, his eyes red with fatigue, his customary grin missing, finally conceded defeat.

On the runways outside his office at Gatwick Airport, 27 miles (43 kilometers) south of London, Sir Freddie's celebrated Skytrains were landing from their super cheap trips across the Atlantic, as he wearily informed an emergency meeting of his board of directors that those flights would be the last.

[A plan by a Canadian bank to bail out Sir Freddie's airline collapsed Monday night and the British government again refused to come to its rescue, Reuters reported Monday from London.

[The Orion Royal Bank, a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, said its proposed £35-million (about $19-million) package to save Laker Airways had fallen through because it could not reconcile the interests of all creditors, Reuters said.

[Earlier, about 2,000 Laker staff members were rebuffed when they marched to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to seek government help for Sir Freddie.]

Last-Ditch Battle

On Thursday night, Sir Freddie had stayed up in a last-ditch battle to save the airline that his dreams and enthusiasm had built. Maybe he could raise enough cash to tide him over and satisfy the bankers by selling part of his holiday business to a competitor, he told an associate Thursday night.

They rushed to a fourth-floor suite at the new Gatwick Hilton and tried until nearly 2 a.m. to put together a deal.

"He was businesslike and composed, as usual," said a man who was at that meeting. "But in the end it didn't work, and Freddie knew there were no other hopes. He was shattered."

As the shock waves from this huge, dramatic corporate failure rippled through an already gravely troubled airline industry, there were recriminations and angry questions. Whose fault was the failure of Laker Airways, and how was it it *allowed to happen*?

One view was that "the big guys," as Sir Freddie called his giant competitors, had done him in — that Pan American, Trans World Airlines and British Airways had matched his low transatlantic fares hoping to drive him out of business, so they could then push the fares back up again, as they now seem almost certain to do.

[Transatlantic fares on several routes will rise by an average 15 percent on March 1 and another 7½ percent in May following the demise of Laker Airways, rival airlines said Monday, The Associated Press reported.]

A different interpretation held that it was, ultimately, Sir Freddie's own fault — that he had forced fares down to a level at which all airlines would inevitably lose money and that he was trying to expand on a capital base that could not sustain such expansion.

Or some might blame the bankers for allowing Laker to build up debts of one-third of a billion dollars when the shakiness of the airline business was no secret.

In any case, the Laker collapse became inevitable, insiders say, at a meeting last Wednesday, when Civil Aviation Authority officials met at a London hotel with representatives of McDonnell Douglas, supplier of Laker's DC-10s and the Clydesdale Bank, Laker's principal bankers, to review the airline's immediate financial outlook.

Clydesdale, part of the Midland group, had reached the point where it was paying Laker's salaries and fuel costs, out of an overdraft that had grown to about $30 million. Obviously Laker needed much more money than the $23 million or so McDonnell was prepared to offer as a loan.

On Thursday, Midland summoned Sir Freddie to its main office across the street from the Bank of England and, in effect, pulled the plug. It was over.

After lunch, Sir Freddie made a gesture that must have gone against a lifetime's worth of free enterprise instinct. He phoned Ian Sproat, undersecretary of state for trade, and said the company was about to go broke.

There is some question about whether he actually asked for government help or just hinted about it.

Mr. Sproat informed Prime Minister Thatcher. The prime minister, who has long been a great admirer of Sir Freddie, called an emergency meeting Thursday afternoon of the chancellor of the exchequer and some other Cabinet ministers, not really to consider a government aid — which would have been very difficult politically — but just to "go over the ground and make sure that everything possible had been done," as an official said.

It had, and Sir Freddie was given the bad news from Downing Street.

Ever hopeful, he had persuaded Midland to give him until 8 a.m. Friday. At this point he began the long, unsuccessful meeting at Gatwick with Harry Goodman, chairman of Intasun Holiday Co., with a view toward selling him some of the Laker operation. After that failed, Laker issued the bankruptcy announcement some people had been expecting for months.

Sale Expected

LONDON (AP) — Receiver William MacKey of the accounting firm of Ernst and Whinney, the bank-appointed receiver of Laker Airways, said Monday he would probably start selling off chunks within 48 hours.

Haig Rebuts Comparisons Between Vietnam, Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

surgents for a settlement because that would give them power that they had not been able to acquire otherwise.

He said Vietnam "left deep, deep scars," and that opponents of military involvement in Central America had been able to "structure parallels between the two situations obviously that ignore basic differences between the two situations."

"I don't think any American wants or would be enthusiastic about another American military involvement," he said. But he asserted that Americans have viewed the threat from Cuba historically — even during the Vietnam period — as one "which they do not take lightly."

To back up his claims of Cuban military activity, Mr. Haig read from a list of new equipment received by Cuba from the Soviet Union last year — a year in which he said 66,000 tons were shipped to Cuba aboard about 30 Soviet ships.

In addition to the arrival of new MiG-23s that had been previously disclosed, he said that the Cubans had also received various minesweepers and missile attack boats, additional anti-aircraft missiles and improved air defense radar.

Asked if the Cubans might have arranged to obtain the minesweepers in order to prepare for a possible naval blockade such as the mining operation the United States performed against Haiphong harbor in 1972, Mr. Haig asserted that delivery of most of this equipment had to have been planned for before the administration took office.

But he said that recent deliveries might have been in response to increased Cuban concerns about administration policy.

Italy Truck Drivers Strike

The Associated Press

MILAN — Hundreds of thousands of truck drivers began a three-day national strike Monday for cheaper diesel fuel, raising the threat of shortages of food.

Widow of Mao Reportedly Still Refuses to Repent

The Associated Press

PEKING — Mao's widow makes toys in her prison cell, still refusing to repent her counterrevolutionary crimes with her scheduled execution now less than a year away, a Chinese official says.

Under the terms of her Jan. 25, 1981, sentencing, Jiang Qing, 68, is to be shot if she does not repent within two years. An official said Sunday that she is well-treated, reads newspapers, receives visitors and makes toys as part of prison work.

The government will not say where she is being held.

She was convicted of trying to seize political power and ordering mass persecutions during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, a period of intense political upheavals now officially termed a disaster. She was the alleged leader of the "Gang of Four," a group of radicals who rose to prominence before Mao's death in 1976.

Poland Seeks To Alter Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

ties in the union's Gdansk chapter with the embezzlement and finagling of the state-run radio and television committee during the administration of Edward Gierek.

Monday's document from the Council of Ministers laid primary emphasis on economics, conceding further deterioration in the economy. The major problem, it said, was a lack of raw materials and spare parts from the West, caused partly by the country's lack of hard currency for imports and by the recent sanctions imposed by Washington and London.

The program called for a switch in production to articles that can be manufactured from domestic raw materials and also for expanded cooperation with Comecon, the Socialist trading bloc.

Simultaneously, the Polish news agency announced a devaluation of the Polish zloty in relation to the currencies of fellow Comecon countries, reflecting the drop in the purchasing power of the zloty.

In another announcement, Warsaw radio said that the registration of unemployed males was proceeding and that industrial calm prevailed throughout the country. Under martial law regulations, all males between the ages of 18 and 45 must work.

Meanwhile, about 12,000 students at Warsaw University resumed classes after a two-month break, and other universities were also reopened. As a sign of further easing in tensions, policemen in front of the U.S. Embassy permitted Poles to enter to apply for visas for the first time since martial law was imposed Dec 13.

OAU Seeks To Step Up Sahara Plan

Polisario, Morocco Urged to Negotiate

Reuters

NAIROBI — African states tried Monday to force the pace of a peace plan for the protracted Western Sahara war by urging Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas to the conference table.

In a break with previous diplomatic practice, foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity recommended that the warring parties — Morocco, which administers the area, and the Polisario fighting for its independence — negotiate on the peace proposals.

"The time has come to name the two parties concerned; in the past there has been avoidance of this issue," assistant OAU secretary-general Peter Onu told reporters.

The plan was drawn up last weekend by the foreign ministers and will be put to a two-day session of the OAU's seven-nation Western Sahara Committee over the next two days.

Delegates said the discussions would be tortuous since Morocco has consistently refused to negotiate with the Polisario. The guerrillas have said there can be no end to the fighting until Morocco discusses a cease-fire with them.

Senior Moroccan officials said that as far as Rabat was concerned the two parties were Morocco and Algeria, which has backed the Polisario's independence war.

Just how the committee, including four heads of state, will bring the two sides to the conference table has been left open. "These proposals contain recommendations that the summit would have to put before the two parties concerned in a manner that the summit will decide," Mr. Onu said.

The proposals, first drawn up at an OAU meeting here last August, call for a cease-fire in the phosphate-rich former Spanish territory followed by a referendum to determine whether its inhabitants want independence or integration with Morocco.

Call for UN Role

Refined over the weekend, the plan now proposes that either the United Nations or a mixed UN and OAU force play a peacekeeping role in the area and organize the referendum.

Last year the UN General Assembly passed a resolution saying that it would support and even finance a referendum in the Western Sahara. Delegates said there would be strong pressure to ask the UN to play the peacekeeping role.

Both the Polisario and Morocco have agreed to a referendum and Morocco's King Hassan II has said it could be held in the first half of this year. But sharp differences over who should be allowed to vote still separate the two sides.

Morocco says it wants to carry out what it calls a controlled referendum supervised by the OAU but the guerrillas want Morocco to withdraw from the territory altogether while the poll is being conducted.

Black Unions Call National Walkout In South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Black trade unions in South Africa called Monday for a 30-minute nationwide stoppage Thursday to mark the death in police detention of a white union organizer.

Neil Aggett, 28, Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, was found hanged in his cell at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square police headquarters last Friday.

Police said that he took his own life. But the death has caused widespread protests and condemnation of South Africa's tough security laws which allow such detention without charge almost indefinitely.

Union leader Jan Theron, calling for the stoppage said: "Let there be no doubt about this, Neil died because of his outstanding work for our union and for the unity of all workers."

"His death must be commemorated in a proper manner and those that are responsible must feel our full shock and anger," he said.

3 Bombings in Ulster Damage Club, Hotel, Inn

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Bombs were set off at a golf club, a country inn and a hotel Monday in an apparently coordinated series of lunchtime attacks.

There were no reports of injuries, but damage was extensive in all three bombings — the first this year in Northern Ireland. The police said no one had yet claimed responsibility.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan Sets Nerve Gas Production

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan set the stage Monday for resuming the manufacture of chemical weapons after a 12-year moratorium.

The president, in a brief letter to Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., told Congress that the production of new lethal nerve gas munitions "is essential to the national interest." Such a formal certification is required by law before production can begin.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in his annual report, said that the United States plans to produce two new chemical binary weapons, a 155mm artillery shell containing the nerve agent GB and the "Bigeye" bomb, which would release a nerve agent called VX.

Murdoch Warns He'll Shut The Times

The Associated Press

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch said Monday that The Times of London and The Sunday Times are in "desperate" financial condition, and unless the staff agrees to huge cutbacks within days he will close the newspapers, which he bought a year ago.

"As Times Newspapers stands today we are quite literally bleeding to death," Mr. Murdoch said in a personal letter to employees, "insisting" on the immediate layoff of at least 600 of the staff of 2,600.

"You will say you have heard of Times crises before. I say to you here that if the crisis facing us today is not resolved within days rather than weeks our newspapers will have to be closed," Mr. Murdoch wrote. Complaining that after a year of union negotiations the newspapers remained heavily overmanned compared with the competition, he said the two papers will lose £15 million ($28 million) this year.

Belgian Socialist Unions Stage Strike

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Socialist unions staged a 24-hour strike Monday to protest government economic policies. They disrupted public transport and closed many factories.

It was the first big challenge to the plans of Premier Wilfried Martens to impose an economic austerity program in a bid to pull the country out of recession, using special powers to govern by decree granted by parliament last week.

Throughout Belgium, members of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique staged pickets and held rallies and demonstrations to protest against government plans to curb wage indexation and increase taxes. The worst-affected area was Wallonia, the French-speaking southern half of Belgium.

Jakarta Accuses 2 Russians of Spying

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Indonesia has expelled a Soviet diplomat and arrested a Soviet citizen on charges of espionage, the Foreign Office announced Monday.

S. P. Egorov, the assistant military attaché in the Soviet Embassy, was declared persona non grata. He left Jakarta last Saturday. Informed sources said Mr. Egorov was arrested at a restaurant while receiving an important document from an Indonesian military official on Friday.

The arrested Soviet citizen was identified as Alexander Finenko, head of the Aeroflot Soviet airlines office in Jakarta. Mr. Finenko was said to be a leading member of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. He was arrested while seeing Mr. Egorov off at Jakarta's airport after a skirmish between Soviet diplomats and Indonesian intelligence officers, the Foreign Office said.

Weinberger Calls for Limits On West's Trade With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ductions in domestic programs risk breaking the fragile public consensus for a military buildup. But he believes the threat is real and that it is necessary to run that risk.

A key part of the strategy laid out by Mr. Weinberger is that U.S. officials "might choose not to restrict ourselves to meeting aggression on its own immediate front." Rather, he says, the United States might counterattack in places where the enemy is more vulnerable. Suggesting that the Soviet Union has vulnerabilities in its own empire, he specifically mentions the turmoil in Eastern Europe and may also have had Soviet Asia in mind.

Mr. Weinberger also cites Soviet-enhanced military strength in Cuba that could hamper allied shipping in a European conflict. That reference could suggest a possible U.S. counteraction there. He also notes possible Soviet efforts to extend their reach into Iran.

Rather than the traditional focus on European defense, Mr. Weinberger stresses the need for the United States to move at least some forces quickly to any global trouble spot, especially the Gulf, and eventually to be able to fight there.

The five-year defense plan suggests that the Navy and Air Force will carry out most of that new strategy, with a planned addition eventually of two more air wings each for the Air Force, Navy and Air National Guard, plus a build-up of the Navy from 450 to 600 ships.

To reinforce forces in Europe, Mr. Weinberger says, the United States wants to be able to move six Army divisions, a Marine brigade, 60 fighter squadrons and their support troops to Europe within 10 days, a time frame that is unattainable today.

In essence, Mr. Weinberger says the United States "cannot settle in advance" how, where or how long it may have to fight. So previous assumptions about having enough forces to fight "one-and-a-half wars" and other "fallacies," such as the notion that future wars will be short, must be discarded.

In addition, he says the alliance must improve its ability to respond to warning signs. He also says that allied countries must assume a large share of the military cost burden.

Rebel Leader Slain In Tehran Battle With Guardsmen

Reuters

LONDON — Musa Khiyabani, the top Mujahidin-e-Khalq guerrilla leader in Iran, was killed Monday in a shootout with Revolutionary Guards in northern Tehran, Tehran radio said.

The radio also said that Ashraf Rabi'i, the wife of self-exiled Mujahidin leader Massoud Rajavi; Mr. Khiyabani's wife, and 10 members of the Mujahidin leadership committee were also killed in the battle, which took place at a Mujahidin hideout.

Mr. Khiyabani was the leader of the Mujahidin's left wing, and ranked second in the movement. He stayed on in Iran as operational commander after Mr. Rajavi fled for Paris last July, leaving him with sole authority to act against the clerical regime.

Sources in Tehran said Mr. Khiyabani's death was the worst military blow against the leftist Islamic movement. The Mujahidin have lost at least 2,000 members through executions and clashes in the last eight months.

Meanwhile, gunmen on Monday shot at an armor-plated car taking the West German ambassador to Iran, Jens Petersen, to his embassy in Tehran, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. Mr. Petersen, the driver of the car and a member of the embassy were unhurt.

West Expects Madrid Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting be adjourned quickly to show that there can be no "business as usual" while martial law continues in Poland. But West Germany has favored going through with the meeting on East-West détente — a continuation of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975.

Western officials said Mr. Haig appeared to be backing away from an earlier U.S. view that the West should take the lead in pressing for the conference to be adjourned until September or October. They said they expected the conference to continue until at least next week, and that the eight-nation neutral and nonaligned group would find a consensus for a cooling-off period.

In addition to Mr. Haig, the speakers at the closed session Tuesday will be Mr. Genscher and Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, and other leading Western ministers. The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, and other ministers plan to make speeches on Poland Friday.

Western officials said there were no rules under which the Soviet bloc could seek to bar debate on Poland, but that Communist delegates could use procedural devices and points of order to interrupt Western speeches.

Thorpe to Head Amnesty in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Jeremy Thorpe, a former leader of Britain's Liberal Party, was named director Monday of the British chapter of Amnesty International, the human rights organization.

"Needless to say, Mr. Thorpe is extremely happy at getting the job," Amnesty's British chairman, Roger Briottet, said. Mr. Thorpe was selected for the post from 42 applicants and will begin work in March at a salary equivalent to $22,200 a year.

Mr. Thorpe, a 52-year-old lawyer, dropped out of public life after he was acquitted in June, 1979, in a case of conspiracy and incitement to murder. Mr. Thorpe quit the Liberal Party leadership in 1976 over the case.

Greek Official to Visit U.S.

New York Times Service

ATHENS — George Petsos, the Greek undersecretary of defense, will visit the United States in March to discuss the purchase of jet fighters and other military hardware, reliable sources said Monday. The visit will be the first by a Cabinet minister since the Socialists came to power in Greece in October

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Weinberger Declares Cuts Would Be 'Tragic' In Defending $216-Billion Military Budget

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

RIYADH — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said that it would be a "tragic mistake" to cut military spending planned for 1983.

Mr. Weinberger called a news conference following dinner Sunday with Saudi Arabian leaders after being informed of criticism in the United States over the proposed $216-billion military budget.

[On Monday, Mr. Weinberger started a tour of military installations in Saudi Arabia after two days of discussions with Saudi Arabian leaders, The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Weinberger toured the Jubail naval base before flying to Dhahran for a visit to King Abdul Aziz air base, where he inspected shelters for F-15 fighters, simulators and other facilities.]

At his Sunday news conference on the U.S. budget, Mr. Weinberger contended that domestic programs had not been cut to make room for military spending and asserted that they would have been cut even if President Reagan had not seen the need to increase spending on the military.

The defense secretary defended his absence from Washington while the budget was being presented to Congress. "I have already testified in the first round of hearings," he said, referring to closed sessions last week. He said that he would be ready to testify again when he returns next week.

Mr. Weinberger said that the $4 billion earmarked for the Rapid Deployment Force was intended to protect Gulf oil less for the United States and more for Europe, Israel, and Japan, for whom he said it was vital, and to deny the oil to the Soviet Union.

On the criticism in the United States, Mr. Weinberger said, "There are some people who say they don't want to spend this much for defense." He added, "All I'm saying is that it would be a tragic mistake" to cut the amount planned for military spending.

As he has before, Mr. Weinberger argued for a steady increase in the spending. "Nothing is more disruptive of orderly progress toward the defense goal than a kind of lurching approach," he said.

He noted that defense would cost $1.6 trillion over the next five years, a sum so large that "hardly anyone can visualize it." But he said that domestic programs would cost $1.8 trillion during the same period.

He asserted that "many of the social programs we're talking about are programs the president has decided should be reduced or eliminated not because he needs to make room for the defense expenditures, but because those domestic social programs have long since fulfilled their purposes."

The more than $4 billion for projecting U.S. military power into the Middle East would pay for building up and training the Rapid Deployment Force, buying air and sea transports, refurbishing local bases to which the United States might gain access and for sailing the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea.

But Mr. Weinberger said: "The $4 billion is not to save the oil. America imports less than 10 percent of its oil from the Middle East." He said it was to protect the oil for Europe, Israel and Japan, which "import almost 100 percent of their oil from the Middle East." He added, "That supply is vital to them."

The defense secretary also said that "with the Soviets becoming an energy-importing nation in the next few years, the worry is that they would move down through Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan and try to seize the oil fields." He said he hoped that U.S. military power would deter the Soviet Union from that move.

That was the point that Mr. Weinberger reportedly tried to make to Saudi Arabian leaders during the day but with less than full success. Officials in the meeting said that the Saudi Arabian leaders spent much of the time pointing to Israel as the primary threat to Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, according to a Saudi Arabian general, his government viewed help from the United States only as a last resort in defending the oil, after Saudi Arabian efforts and those of other Arab nations.

He made clear that a U.S. military presence was not wanted in Saudi Arabia, even though 950 U.S. officers and enlisted personnel are currently posted to the military mission here and four U.S. Air Force AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) radar warning planes are on duty.

Deng Is Seen As Speeding Crackdown

Analysts Say Leader Remains in Power

United Press International

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping's monthlong disappearance does not mean he has fallen from power, Chinese and Western officials said Monday.

If anything, a Western diplomat said, Mr. Deng's crackdown against his ideological enemies and corrupt or inefficient officials is "accelerating."

Mr. Deng, who as deputy chairman of the Communist Party and chairman of the military council that runs the nations' armed forces, is the nation's most powerful figure, last appeared in public Jan. 12 in Peking. There still has been no official announcement on his exact whereabouts or the reason for the long absence. But Chinese officials sought to dampen rumors about the 77-year-old leader.

"Even if he has withdrawn to the second line [of government,] I am sure he will still be a very active leader, particularly in major decisions," an official said.

The officials said Mr. Deng was pursuing his desire to ease out of day-to-day responsibilities to concentrate on larger issues, such as the current "rectification" campaign.

"He is trying to shed some responsibilities," a Western diplomat said. "His age is always in his mind and he wants to ensure a stable succession to guarantee the men in power will continue after he is gone."

The notion of withdrawing to the "second line" was introduced by Mao in the 1950s when he gave up the state chairmanship but continued to dominate the party and government.

Mr. Deng's purge of undesirable party members and government officials continued Monday with disclosure of disciplinary actions taken in Peking and southern Guangdong province. This pushed the number of those disciplined to more than 50 within the last week.

"One gets the impression they [Mr. Deng and his allies] are accelerating the plan," the Western diplomat said. "They are serious about it.

"More people are going to be arrested and some high-level corruption trials are likely. Then we are going to have some major reorganizations."

In Peking, 28 persons have been arrested on charges of smuggling, profiteering and speculating, and 24 of them sentenced to "reform through labor," the People's Daily said.

The Guangming Daily revealed a purge in Cao Yang county of Guangdong province, which is known for extensive smuggling of luxury goods from Hong Kong.

The newspaper said "leading cadres and staff members" were arrested and "received punishment according to law."

"Big shots" who violate the law should be subjected to harsher punishment than lesser-ranking officials, the daily said.

"Never show any mercy," it urged.

United Press International

Six Western tourists chatted with Thai policemen after their release by opium warlords. The tourists had been held hostage for three days in the jungles of the "Golden Triangle."

6 Hostages Freed by Opium Gang in 'Golden Triangle'

United Press International

BANGKOK — Three Americans, held hostage for three days by opium warlords in the jungles of Burma, said Monday they passed the hours arm wrestling and drinking moonshine with their jailers.

"We were pretty nervous at first but none of us went mentally bonko or anything and now we're all fine," Gene Patrick Glaab, 19, of Brownsville, Wis., said by telephone from northern Thailand.

Mr. Glaab was one of six tourists on a guided trek through the rugged north that ended abruptly Wednesday when they were taken prisoner by Shan soldiers loyal to Khun Sa, the drug kingpin in the "Golden Triangle," the opium fields where Burma, Thailand and Laos meet.

Also captured were James Mace, 22, a student from Oklahoma; Jeff Pratt, 22, a carpenter from California; Brigitte Voges, 25, from West Germany; Noel Battersby, 22, from Australia, and Abraham Dubowski, 39, from Norway.

Mr. Dubowski said their captors, "all about 15 years old," bound them and forced them to make an all-night trek through the jungle to a camp inside Burma near the Thai border.

Before freeing them, a Shan official gave Mr. Mace a six-page letter, reportedly from Khun Sa, addressed to President Reagan. The letter proposed that Khun Sa cooperate in opium crop substitution in Burma's northeastern Shan state, origin of 70 percent of the 600 tons of opium harvested last year in the Golden Triangle.

Study Says U.S. Erred on Vietnam Objective

Colonel Faults Pursuit of Viet Cong Rather Than North Vietnamese Army

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A major United States mistake in the Vietnam War was seeking the destruction of the Viet Cong guerrillas rather than that of the North Vietnamese Army, according to a new study by a much-decorated former platoon leader in Vietnam.

In the study, Col. Harry G. Summers Jr. argues that the political and military leadership chose the wrong objective because after the Tet offensive of 1968, in which the Viet Cong was virtually destroyed, the war continued unabated.

The study, titled "On Strategy: The Vietnam War in Context," has aroused great interest in the American military establishment. Many officers regard it as the most incisive defense yet written of the role of the army and, to a lesser degree, the other services in the war. Col. Summers is on the staff of the Strategic Studies Institute of the Army War College at Carlisle, Pa.

The colonel writes that the Army was able to project large forces halfway around the world, which he describes as "a logistics and management task of enormous magnitude."

"On the battlefield itself," the study contends, "the Army was unbeatable. In engagement after engagement the forces of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese army were thrown back with terrible losses. Yet, in the end, it was North Vietnam and not the United States that emerged victorious. How could we have succeeded so well, yet failed so miserably?"

The military was partly to blame because of its neglect of strategic thinking in the period of nuclear dominance after World War II. Political scientists studied why America ought to wage war; systems analysts the means to be used. But the military, Col. Summers argues, failed to decide how the analysts' means should be used to achieve the political scientists' ends.

If he has a scapegoat it is former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who "made a conscious decision not to mobilize the American people — to invoke the national will." He adds, "Having deliberately never been built, it could hardly be said that the national will collapsed."

He points out that in 1964, after the Gulf of Tonkin incident in which U.S. destroyers were attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats, neither the president, Congress nor the military foresaw a long war, extensive troop deployments or the growth of opposition to the war in the United States.

'Key Strategic Error'

President Johnson's "key strategic error," when he understood in the spring of 1965 that a limited military response would not suffice, was to make the increase in U.S. involvement "imperceptible to the people," the colonel says, adding that the failure to ask Congress for a declaration of war led to the failure to call out the reserves.

This, he contends, "led to the failure of the military leadership to push for strategic concepts aimed at halting North Vietnamese aggression and led instead to campaigns against the symptoms of aggression — the insurgency in the south — rather than against the aggressor itself."

One reason for administration policy was the fear that a declaration of war would be seen in Peking as a threat to China's security and invite intervention.

This was an acknowledged risk. However, historians dealing with the period point out that China in the mid-1960's was in the first and most violent phase of the Cultural Revolution and was therefore unlikely to risk intervention that could lead to confrontation with superior American air and naval power.

The decision not to declare war put "the Army and the Republic" in a dangerous position, Col. Summers says.

The danger to the republic arose when the Army became the focus of antiwar sentiment. In past wars, dissent was directed at the government. In Vietnam it was directed at the Army.

"By attacking the executors of U.S. Vietnam policy," the author writes, "rather than the makers of that policy, the protesters were striking at the very heart of our democratic system — the civilian control of the military."

In November, 1965, the Army's First Cavalry division scored a significant success when it decisively defeated the 32d, 33d and 66th Regiments of the North Vietnamese army at Ia Drang.

This was the moment, Col. Summers argues, for the United States to have taken the offensive. But although "the best route to victory" would have been an offensive against North Vietnam, this would not have been in line with strategic policy, "which called for the containment rather than the destruction of Communist power."

This policy had been adopted, he emphasizes, because of the administration's fear of igniting a nuclear war or provoking Chinese intervention or both.

"The North Vietnamese had launched a strategic offensive to conquer South Vietnam," he contends. The administration, he says, did not recognize this, and much of the American military and civilian effort was expended on sideshows such as the then-fashionable concept of counterinsurgency.

The Army was given new missions that had little to do with fighting the enemy, such as civil affairs and setting up schools and public-health missions. One consequence, he says, was the overinvolvement in South Vietnamese affairs, "a dimension of American arrogance" that saw the United States not only as the world's policeman but as the world's nursemaid as well.

32 Are Killed In Blaze at Tokyo Hotel

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Thirty-two persons were killed and more than 60 injured Monday when a fire swept through the two top floors of a 10-story hotel in central Tokyo.

Eight of those killed in the fire at the Hotel New Japan were Japanese. Police said other victims included one American, 10 Taiwanese and eight South Koreans. Five bodies have not been identified.

The dead included Kim Tae Dong, 63, a former South Korean communications minister.

Investigators said the cause of the fire had not been determined, but that it appeared to have started in a ninth-floor room.

Officials said there were no sprinklers on the upper floors of the 500-room hotel, which is located in the Akasaka nightclub district. A new sprinkler system was being installed, but the work had not been completed on the top floors, the president of the hotel, Hideki Yokoi, said.

The manager, Masao Hatano, said the hotel had financial troubles and had not been able to secure loans to cover the cost of the sprinklers.

Fire officials said the hotel was built with hollow spaces in the walls between rooms. The fire code now requires fireproof blocks that might have impeded the spread of the flames, they said.

Officials said at least three persons jumped to their deaths. A guest from Melbourne, Australia, said he saw a man clinging to a sheet dangling from a ninth-floor window. "Finally the flames got to him and he dropped," the guest said.

"It was extremely hard to breathe and the situation was near panic," said another guest. "People were falling down the stairs of the fire escape."

Hundreds of firefighters battled the fire which started about 3:30 a.m. and was put out shortly before noon.

The death toll was the second highest in a Japanese hotel fire since World War II. A hotel fire in the eastern resort town of Kawaji in November, 1980, killed 45 persons.

A hotel clerk reportedly turned in the first alarm after finding smoke in the ninth-floor hallway. He said he summoned other hotel employees who tried to fight the blaze, but it moved too quickly.

U.K. Role After 1997 Is Seen for Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — China is developing a plan to treat the so-called "new territories" — which include Hong Kong — as a special economic zone after 1997, when Britain's current lease expires. Under the plan, the British government would merely manage the area, the Oriental Daily newspaper reported Monday.

The Chinese-language daily, which gave no sources for the report, said the plan called for turning the leased new territories, adjacent to China's Shenzhen special economic zone, into a special zone where the Hong Kong government would act as a hired general manager. Shenzhen is one of four areas being developed by the Chinese to attract foreign investment.

The reports caused prices on the Hong Kong stock market to fall sharply in heavy trading. By the midday break, the Hang Seng index fell 42.18 to 1,323.52, its lowest level since Oct. 29. The index dropped further during the afternoon, closing at 1322.39.

The newspaper said its information was received after talks in Peking between Humphrey Atkins, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang about a month ago.

Peking's plan also suggested a two-way sharing of revenues from the area north of the Kowloon Peninsula, with provisions for administrative expenses, the newspaper said. The Chinese would get 50 percent, the Hong Kong government 20 percent, and the remaining 30 percent would cover administrative expenditures, it added.

An official Chinese source, conceding Saturday that many people are worried about the future of Hong Kong, forecast that an "appropriate way will be found" to solve the issue.

China views the preservation of Hong Kong's status as a free port and a center of business and foreign trade as the only means to preserve the territory's prosperity, the source said.

He added that "China's sovereignty must be safeguarded," but did not elaborate. Observers in Hong Kong saw this as an indication that China would resume control of the territory when the lease expires.

Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula were ceded to Britain in the 19th century, and the colony was expanded in 1898 by the addition of the much larger "new territories" under a 99-year lease. China now considers all such treaties unequal, as they were forced on a weak and decadent Ching dynasty after defeats in the opium wars.

Air Traffic in U.S. Is Safe, Private Study Concludes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Private consultants hired by the Federal Aviation Administration to make an independent examination of U.S. air traffic control say that the system can be operated safely without rehiring any of the controllers fired last August.

"The FAA should not rehire the striking controllers," concluded a report released on Friday. The consultants, Flight Safety Foundation Inc. of Arlington, Va., added that "severely strained personal relations" between working controllers and many of the controllers who went on strike last year "make cooperation, coordination and trust virtually impossible."

President Reagan has repeatedly ruled out rehiring any of the controllers, although some of them have said recently that they believe they made a mistake when they participated in an illegal strike last summer.

"We conclude that on an overall basis" the present air traffic control system "has an equivalent level of safety to the pre-strike system," the study said.

Many of the safety foundation's conclusions were similar to those reached several months ago by the National Transportation Safety Board. The independent safety board also inspected the way the FAA has handled aircraft since the strike.

U.S. Falsified Exposure Records In 50s A-Tests, Ex-Medic Alleges

United Press International

SACRAMENTO — The government kept two sets of records — one phony and the other accurate — of radiation exposure to soldiers in Nevada-based atomic tests in 1956 and 1957, according to a former Army medic.

Van R. Brandon, who fears he may face a treason charge, said at a news conference Sunday that he followed orders when he prepared the faked records to hide high levels of radiation exposure to soldiers at the Yucca Flat, Nev., test site.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman had no comment on the charges.

In an earlier interview, Mr. Brandon said his seven-man, top secret Combined Operations Nuclear Medical Evaluation Team kept two sets of ledgers to record radiation readings from film badges worn by soldiers at the test site.

The badges were designed to record the levels of radiation to which the men wearing them had been exposed. Sometimes the men were marched near to the site where the bomb was exploded.

"One set was to show that no one received an exposure above the approved dosimeter reading," he said. "The other set of books was to show what the actual reading was.

"That set of books was brought in in a locked briefcase attached to a man's wrist by a set of handcuffs every morning. And as best as I can remember, the man who brought it in was a field grade officer — major or above."

Mr. Brandon said those books were "locked up at night in the briefcase and taken out under armed guard. We did not see that set of books other than when we were making recordings into it."

Sometimes the badges measured radiation exposures below the limit. In those cases, the true levels were recorded in both the real and phony books.

But two tests — in June, 1956, and April, 1957 — were "the dirtiest ones."

"Things were very highly contaminated," Mr. Brandon said. "I mean the ground zero was hot for weeks afterwards. They didn't march people through ground zero, but they got them close."

During a fifth test where he was trained, Mr. Brandon said he saw others preparing phony records.

Mr. Brandon, 45, who now lives in Marysville, Calif., said when he left the army in 1961 he was warned that if he told anyone of his experiences "I could be charged with treason under the National Security Act."

Four years after his discharge, Mr. Brandon said he suffered a nervous breakdown and spent a few days in the mental ward of the Kern General Hospital in Bakersfield.

Two of Mr. Brandon's seven children were born mentally retarded, two others have developed arthritis and one of his two grandchildren needed her blood changed at birth. He said he believes their problems are due to his own radiation exposure. He said he was worried that other veterans exposed to the radiation and their families might have similar problems.

Barry Kail of the National Association of Atomic Veterans, based in Burlington, Iowa, said most test documents have been declassified and there are few legal risks in talking. The association calls atomic veterans those who served in areas where atom and hydrogen bombs were tested.

Recently, Mr. Brandon saw a representative from the association on television and decided it was time to tell his story. Mr. Brandon said he hoped by speaking out to make it easier for such veterans to be compensated.

Mr. Brandon, who suffers from a degenerative spinal disease, said he was denied veterans benefits. He said officials denied the existence of the top secret medic unit he says he was in.

Van R. Brandon

Costa Ricans Choose Unionist as President

From Agency Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Luis Alberto Monge, a former union organizer and longtime friend of U.S. labor leaders, has swept to victory in the Costa Rican presidential election, taking well over half the votes in a field of six candidates.

Mr. Monge, who was the strong favorite to win Sunday's election, will succeed President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on May 8, inheriting an acute economic crisis as well as the specter that political instability elsewhere in Central America could spread here.

Mr. Monge amassed 58 percent of the vote with more than 50 percent of the returns counted. His nearest rival, Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, the 32-year-old candidate of the Unity Party, was running second with 34 percent of the total.

The balance of the vote was divided among four other candidates, including nominees of leftist and rightist parties. Officials said 80 percent of the country's 1.3 million voters turned out in the elections for president, two vice presidents, 57 members of the legislative assembly and more than 1,000 municipal officeholders.

Mr. Monge appeared on national television and proclaimed his victory. He told his supporters at a packed rally at the headquarters of his National Liberation Party that he accepted "not a crown of laurel but the enormous responsibility of governing a republic in the middle of a severe crisis."

Mr. Calderón, a former foreign minister and the candidate of the four-party coalition led by Mr. Carazo Odio, conceded defeat, telling his backers, "It is evident we have lost a battle but not the war."

Sunday marked Costa Rica's eighth free consecutive election since a revolution in 1948 led to the restoration of democracy and the dismantling of the army. Although incumbent presidents cannot seek re-election, on all but one occasion the ruling party has been turned out of office in elections where the average voter turnout has exceeded 80 percent.

With Costa Rica suffering its worse economic crisis in memory and Central America caught in a struggle between leftist and rightist extremism, however, Costa Ricans seemed particularly eager Sunday to ratify their commitment to preserving one of Latin America's oldest democracies.

Mr. Carazo Odio, who was booed and jeered Sunday at his polling station, sent Mr. Monge a telegram wishing him "luck in your future function as president of the republic."

College Tightens Admission Policy, Cites U.S. Aid Cut

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in response to proposed cuts in federal aid to students, is ending an admissions policy that did not consider a student's ability to pay. The school will now reject some students who cannot afford the full tuition.

The decision reverses a policy that Wesleyan has maintained since the early 1970s. The unanimous vote last weekend by Wesleyan's board of trustees made it the first major school to end publicly the so-called "aid-blind" policy, educators said.

Officials at some other universities said Sunday that reductions in federal aid were also forcing them to re-examine their aid-blind admissions policy. They include Columbia University, Barnard College, Harvard University, Boston College, Cornell University, Princeton University and Wellesley College. All the officials said they planned to continue the policies next year, however.

Beginning with the 1982-83 school year, Wesleyan will first select a class of entering students purely on merit, said Karl Furstenberg, dean of admissions. If the amount of financial aid needed totals more than 10 percent of the university's educational and general expenditures budget, students on the waiting list who did not need financial aid will be picked instead of needy students at the bottom of the list.

Lisbon Gives Curt Warning To Russians

Reuters

LISBON — A diplomatic row between Lisbon and Moscow sharpened Monday when Portugal accused the Soviet Embassy here of making statements alien to normal diplomatic functions.

The strongly worded criticism by the Foreign Ministry heightened speculation that Portugal's rightist government planned to expel more Soviet diplomats.

The dispute began last weekend when the Soviet Embassy issued a statement describing Portuguese opposition leader Mario Soares as a lunatic in need of psychiatric treatment.

The former Socialist premier had infuriated the embassy by accusing Moscow of trying to destabilize the Iberian peninsula.

When Mr. Soares's Socialist Party reacted by demanding the expulsion of the highest-ranking Soviet diplomats, the embassy softened its original statement, claiming it had made a mistake in translating from Russian.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said Monday it had been analysing the Soviet statements and defined them as being "in both language and content completely alien to the normal functions of a diplomatic mission."

The ministry reminded Mr. Soares's party that the Socialists had protested about the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats last month, but said it would nevertheless put the national interest above party quarrels.

This was the nearest indication the government gave that it might comply with the Socialist request for more expulsions. Two Soviet diplomats were ordered out of Portugal last month as part of the Western response to the Soviet role in the Polish crisis, bringing to seven the number expelled since diplomatic relations with the Kremlin were established after the 1974 revolution.

The dispute comes at a time of heightened political tension in Portugal focusing on a general strike called for Friday by the pro-Moscow Communist Party and its allies.

Foreign Minister Aodré Gonçalves Pereira is due to attend the European Security Conference in Madrid. He will return Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is coming here for a 24-hour visit.

Syrian Daily Seeks Action Against Israel Supporters

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria's ruling party newspaper, al-Ba'ath, Monday extended its campaign for action against supporters of Israel to West European countries that voted against a UN General Assembly resolution calling for Israel's isolation.

The newspaper said that it was time to stand up to the Europeans because they had revealed their hostile plans in the United Nations.

All European Economic Community countries except Greece voted with the United States and Israel on Friday against punishing Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Al-Ba'ath said that the Arabs should strike at European interests in the Arab world, which it said were large enough to make Europe think about every step it took. Syria has already called for action against U.S. interests in the Middle East in retaliation for Washington's support for Israel.

Arab League foreign ministers will meet in Tunis on Friday to discuss their next move. Syria has said that it will do its utmost to get Israel ejected from the United Nations.

Mugabe Warns Nkomo's Party Over Arms Cache

United Press International

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, commenting on the discovery of a huge weapons stockpile, has warned his ruling partners against plotting to overthrow the government. Government sources said the rift was the most serious in Zimbabwe's ruling coalition, which includes the Zimbabwe African People's Union led by Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Mugabe was speaking Sunday at a rally of his own party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, following the discovery last week of huge arms caches on farms owned by a company formed by Mr. Nkomo's party.

"They buy so many farms, which is but a guise for hiding guns," Mr. Mugabe said. "They joined us in government just to string along while planning for an eventual takeover of the government. I warn the elements responsible that if they wish to start another war they should be careful."

Police and soldiers uncovered more than 4,500 small arms, rocket launchers and ground-to-air missiles on the farms outside the southern city of Bulawayo, the government said Saturday. Mr. Mugabe said at the rally that government forces had also uncovered several artillery vehicles "hidden underground in an area the size of a football field."

Togo Leader Visits Bonn

The Associated Press

BONN — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo arrived here Monday for a two-day visit to discuss increased cooperation between his West African country and West Germany.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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John Hay Whitney

John Hay Whitney's life was long, varied and public. He was famous when he was young and he had four major careers before he died. The list of his public activities fills several columns of this newspaper: Indeed, it filled a recent book. The list of his private acts of kindness and generosity is written nowhere but in the hearts of his friends. Yet none of this defines him. He was not his careers, as some men are: He was himself.

In a curious way, this very rich man, who lived a life so different from the common man's, mirrored our century and the American sense of where we are.

He was born in 1904 into an important family that had a settled conviction they were "the best people." They owed a public duty. When America was abounding with wealth and health and youthful certainties, so was he. When we gave the roaring party that preceded the Depression, he was up near the band. When we fell in love with the movies, he was one of those who led the way toward finding color, toward finding excellence.

It was no accident that he prodded David Selznick into producing "Gone With the Wind." Just before World War II, it defined movies for us and, as Selznick said, Jock Whitney was the man whose confidence and steadiness was the background against which it could be produced.

When America went to war, Jock put his fortune in the care of others and volunteered. When America came home, before we knew consciously that our old ways were permanently shaken, he made two prescient decisions: to put his money in businesses that would help society: to join the serious public debate of his times, helping Dwight Eisenhower become president, and becoming a diplomat.

And just as our society began to see itself in terms of "media," he came to newspapers and editing. He bought the New York Herald Tribune and this newspaper when they were deeply in trouble. He could not save the New York paper. He always considered that the greatest disappointment of his life. This paper he assured of longevity by bringing in others to share the ownership. For all the newspaper people who ever came to work with him, he was the sure, steady background against which they could do their best. For a generation, he has defined what the Herald Tribune is.

He was troubled by the problems of social inequality in America. He gave away millions, quietly, to back new ideas in housing and schooling and work.

He would not abide the maudlin quality of some farewells. He had a dread of people saying thank you. In his last illness, racked with pain and the indignities of medical attention, he turned to his wife and said, "Poor Betsey, this must be awful for you."

He was at the end what he always wanted to be and never thought he had become — a privileged witness to our times providing a sure, steady background for others to do their best.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Fate of 'the Cities'

There is one notable silence in the argument over President Reagan's New Federalism. It concerns the fate of "the cities," a subject that used to be raised unfailingly, and passionately, whenever an administration proposed a comprehensive program of returning funds and functions to the states. Grumbling from big-city mayors helped to protect a few high-visibility urban programs in next year's Reagan budget, but general concern for the cities has faded. Why?

Partly it is a matter of political vogue. Big cities, which tend to be Democratic and liberal, have been pronounced by the tastesetters "out," while states, which tend to be more Republican and conservative, are "in." But the calm on the condition of cities has been spreading for some time as people reexamined the remedies that had been prescribed for the cities' ailments and decided that some were not working and that others were not worth the price.

The "urban crisis," as it came to be known in the mid-'60s, was composed of at least two separable, but frequently confused, parts. One was that, partly as a result of changing tastes and partly from sheer inattention, many of the cultural, social and economic advantages that cities traditionally offered had been allowed to atrophy. The other was that cities had come to house a growing "underclass." The policies of the Johnson and Nixon years proposed to remedy both conditions by a host of programs to attract business and the middle class to the cities and to improve the income of the poor.

The policies were not a complete failure. Urban amenities have multiplied and substantial renovation has occurred in the downtowns of many cities even of the grittiest sort. Much of this is due to the greater taste for urban living among the young singles and childless couples and to the rise of the service economy. But money from Washington, especially when used creatively with private resources, played an important role. As for the poor, they are still in the cities, increasingly cut off from opportunities in the regular job market but, thanks to an array of government-aided programs, no longer are living in such dire want.

All of this worked reasonably well until rising demands for still further amenities encountered the fiscal effects of the 1974-75 recession and the rebellion of taxpayers against rising taxes. U.S. government aid has leveled off, and most mayors have been cutting municipal budgets and accustoming their constituents to life with more potholes, fewer trash pickups and reduced social services.

This lowered level of expectation may explain why the cries of alarm from urban areas have been somewhat muted. Cities, however, are still very dependent on U.S. government aid, not just for the relatively few direct urban grants that show up in municipal budgets, but also for all the forms of welfare, medical, housing and social aid that are an important support for city residents and institutions. The fact that cities have already been cutting back programs — and that many day-to-day services have been maintained only at the heavy cost of deferring needed capital investments in roads, sewers, bridges and public buildings — also means that the next round of cuts planned by the Reagan administration will hit all the harder. You will probably be able to call it an urban crisis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Master's Voice

But that was different. Partisans of John Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt rush to the rescue following the news that both presidents, no less than Richard Nixon, secretly taped conversations in the White House.

They are right. The Nixon case certainly was different. Mr. Nixon's reverberating problem did not arise from the fact that he made tapes but from what was on them — or, as in the case of the 18½-minute gap — what was not. They captured the sounds of a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice.

But for all the difference, an offensive odor persists. There is more to say about the Roosevelt and Kennedy recordings than that they are innocent of crime, for the fact remains that Presidents Kennedy and Roosevelt, not to mention Johnson, made secret tapes. Why? What were the justifications?

Presidents, it is said, are entitled to accurate records. Presidents, and the awesome modern presidency, need to be protected. That sounds like the old prelude and fugue emanating from the keyboard of the Imperial Presidency. Protect presidents, no matter how that trivializes the integrity and invades the privacy of others.

Perhaps, it is said with a wink, there was no need to disclose the recordings. People accustomed to having their secretaries silently transcribe phone calls *must have assumed* that presidents would take similar precautions. That rationale is too sophisticated at least by half, to judge by the astonished reaction of some of JFK's confidants. If there was a wink, they missed it.

Perhaps the justification was scholarly piety; the tapes would provide a vivid record for historians, like flight recorders from crashed planes. If so, then why the secrecy? Why not let the other participants in White House conversations also adjust their historical neckties? And even if secret recordings preserve something of the past, there is an inescapable result: they pollute the future.

Why do presidents claim executive privilege? So they can speak freely to their aides and advisers — and so aides and advisers can speak freely to *them*.

By now, it is probably too late to protect that process. When people assume that they are recorded, they become circumspect where they might have been candid, tactful where they might have been clear, dutiful where they might have been eager.

No one, not a president, not the country, gains when advisers keep one eye peeled for the microphone, one ear cocked for posterity. "No," as Richard Nixon once said to the hidden microphone in another context, "it is wrong. That's for sure."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Feb. 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Russian Assassin

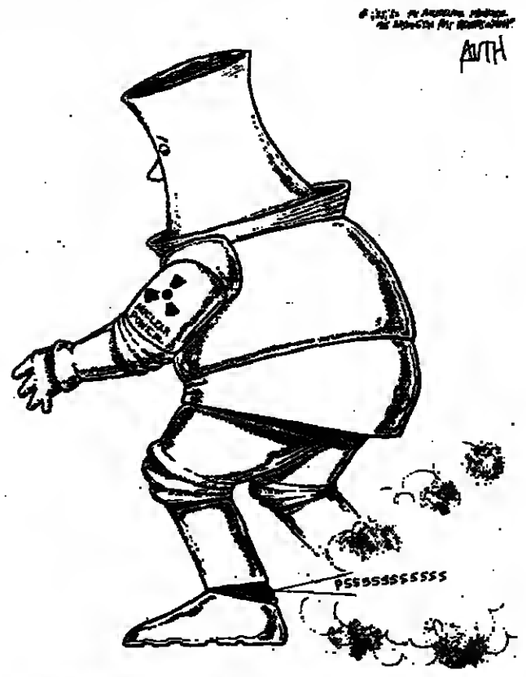
ST. PETERSBURG — M. Alexandrovsky, governor of the province of Penza, was assassinated by a man who awaited him as he came out of the theater and fired a shot at him from behind, killing him on the spot. He also killed M. Zarine, the sub-prefect, and then entered the theater, which was not completely emptied, and mortally wounded the director, M. Victoroff, and the stage manager. He also shot dead a policeman who pursued him, and one of the theater attendants, who tried to close the door leading to the stage exit. He then lodged two bullets in his own head and expired a few hours later in the hospital. He has not yet been identified.

1932: Dial M for ...

NEW YORK — A drugstore telephone booth became a gruesome death cell for Vincent Coll, New York's precocious gangster known as the "Mad Dog of Gangland." Twenty machine-gun slugs were pumped into his body as he stood helpless in the narrow compartment, by a lone killer who drilled 50 shots into the booth. Coll, mortally wounded, died several hours later with sealed lips. Hired killers have been trailing Coll to collect the $50,000 price put on his head by a rival gang, but this was the first time he exposed himself to attack. The police believe the killers were Chicago gunmen recently arrived in New York by airplane.

The Perfect Energy Resource? A Hopeless Search

By Bertram Wolfe



LOS ANGELES — Except for the creation of mankind, it is hard to identify a technical subject that has received more public attention and debate than energy. Indeed, arguments about energy, and nuclear energy in particular, rival in intensity those about creation. Yet I am not convinced that these public arguments illuminate the central issues.

The difficulty with much of the energy debate is that it focuses on technical issues, such as radiation effects or radioactive waste disposal, framed so that the central underlying philsophical questions are obscured.

When considered in isolation, as is frequently the case, concerns about off-shore oil leaks, the hazards of liquefied natural gas, the dangers of natural-gas pipelines, Western coal mining, nuclear waste disposal, environmental effects of shale oil, high-voltage transmission-line effects and the role of solar power lead nowhere. The risks associated with each of these activities can be viewed with fear, but they can be meaningfully discussed only when they are balanced against risks from alternative energy sources or from lack of energy.

One who believes that the future welfare of society is dependent on new domestic energy supplies will see large advantages to the development of nuclear power, offshore oil resources and Western coal, even at some risk and inconvenience. Those who believe that society suffers because it already uses too much energy will not accept even minimal risk or inconvenience in order to supply more energy.

Too Expensive

Many of the major "no-nukes" organizations, for example, also oppose coal development, shale oil development, liquefied-natural gas facilities, additional hydro-electric facilities and off-shore oil development. In the past, they opposed exploitation of the present Alaskan oil fields; today, they oppose exploration for new Alaskan oil.

There is no argument about the desirability of developing solar resources. Almost everyone, including myself and my company, General Electric, advocates solar development. But, as anyone can verify by getting an estimate from a local solar contractor, even the simplest solar technology, solar heating, is not yet here for the masses. As for other sources of energy, windmills are still losing their blades in high winds, and it is not clear whether large-scale biomass conversion is practical, or even a net energy producer.

The argument on solar goes much deeper: For if you look closely, you will find that those who advocate immediate conversion to a solar-energy economy, coupled with the abandonment of currently available energy sources, are in fact proposing to change American society without explicitly indicating their intent.

It is not possible to characterize en masse the various "no nukes" groups, but there appear to be three major recurring themes in their energy discussions.

The first is a general distrust of a society with abundant energy supplies. Amory Lovins of Friends of the Earth puts it this way: "If you ask me, it'd be a little short of disastrous for us to discover a source of clean, cheap, abundant energy because of what we would do with it. We ought to be looking for energy sources that are adequate for our needs, but that won't give us the excesses of concentrated energy with which we could do mischief to the earth or to each other."

A second theme is that society should be forced to alter and reorient itself to minimize energy use. Higher energy prices through resource severance taxes, onerous financial penalties to those deemed to use too much energy, the requirements that more expensive but more energy-efficient appliances be utilized, the elimination of free workplace parking, mandatory indoor summer and winter temperature limits, the control of household appliances from remote switching stations, a change by part of the population to night time has taught us that any new technology, when sent out into the world, has unforeseen consequences. Often the benefits overwhelm the bad effects and make them acceptable. Sometimes not.

Galileo

Among the most interesting effects of the "gene revolution" is philosophical. Whatever the final effect on man's thinking about himself and his world, the secret — the secret of life itself — is out.

It is impossible now to do what was suggested by Bertolt Brecht in his play "Galileo." A character in the play objected to spreading the news of Galileo's discovery that man is not at the center of the great universal theater. The discovery should be hidden, he said, out of "the highest of motives" — protecting those unfortunate souls who believe in the old way. They would be crushed to discover the earth is no theater, but merely a stone ceaselessly spinning about the sun in a cold corner of the cosmos, he argued.

Galileo ignored the plea and continued on with his brave new science.

A third theme is a general dissatisfaction with the present social and economic structure of society and the suggestion that energy should be used as a means of societal change not directly connected with energy.

The environmentalist Barry Commoner proposes to move away from capitalism; Ralph Nader advocates a "consumer controlled" economy, and the Friends of the Earth argue for a steady-state economy of a form hardly recognizable from present-day America.

Stability

As with the "No Nukes" it is not possible to categorize all of the nuclear advocates under one banner. But, philosophically, most nuclear advocates believe that abundant energy is a key element of a productive and stable society.

Although the increasing affluence of the United States has not been without its problems, the pro-energy advocates claim that accompanying this affluence have been beneficial societal effects. Discrimination against Jews, Asians and other minorities has greatly diminished. Blacks and women have started to emerge from economic serfdom.

Nuclear advocates believe that to accomplish such goals as further improving the living conditions of the disadvantaged and cleaning up the cities, additional energy supplies will be required.

Fundamentally, pro-energy groups argue that, as world petroleum supplies diminish, the expanded use of nuclear energy and other energy sources will help prevent forced changes in our society and will provide a means for worldwide improvement in living conditions. They note that with increasing affluence and accompanying energy consumption, birth rates voluntarily decline. Pro-energy groups argue that there is little hope of improving the lot of humanity without the energy supplies central to improved standards of living, and thus believe it is appropriate that some risk and inconvenience be accepted to obtain these supplies.

All of this is not intended to suggest that the energy dilemma is devoid of significant technical, economic and environmental issues. It is misleading, for example, to gloss over difficulties in the areas of nuclear wastes, nuclear proliferation, reactor safety analysis and reactor economics on the basis that nuclear power is needed, whatever its failings. But public discussions of such difficulties can also be misleading when they start from the philosophical presumption that nuclear power would still be unacceptable even if all of its technical, social and economic problems were solved.

Let's Go On

One must differentiate between the identification of a technical difficulty and the suggested conclusion that may result more from philosophical desires than from technical considerations. For example, the permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste can by law only be handled by the U.S. government. Does it follow that because the government has not yet built a nuclear waste repository, nuclear waste is unmanageable and that nuclear power should be abandoned? Or does it follow instead that the government program should be strengthened, and impediments removed, so as to speed up the construction of a waste repository? If nuclear power is abandoned in favor of coal, for example, will the wastes from coal present a lesser problem? And, if it is concluded that coal is not satisfactory, or that coal cannot make up the deficit from the abandonment of nuclear power, will it be easier to deal with lack of energy than with nuclear wastes? As with most problems in life, one must deal with alternatives, and balance the risks and benefits of each.

The alternative to our imperfect energy sources is not a perfect source; there is none available. If we continue to place impediments in the way of development of available energy sources, the alternatives we will have chosen is a changed society, limited by energy-supply constraints.

Bertram Wolfe is vice president and general manager of the nuclear fuel and services division of the General Electric Co. This article, prepared for The Los Angeles Times, was adapted from a chapter in a book on nuclear power, to be published by W.W. Norton & Co. this fall.

In Praise of Recession, a Painful Necessity

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Hardly anybody has a good word for recession these days, and nobody at all expounds upon the blessings of unemployment.

Whatsamatter, the sensitive reader will ask, is this man bonkers? Is he not aware of the widespread human misery reflected in 16 percent out of work in Michigan, the despair of a person who wants to work but is forced to go on the dole, the shattered dreams of entrepreneurs forced into bankruptcy?

Granted. The spasm of iconoclasm that follows does not remove me from the front ranks of the sympathetic, especially since I still have a job and others unfairly bear the brunt of unemployment. But if we are about to have a ring-a-ding recession, let us at least understand its purpose and savor its benefits.

The greatest danger to the U.S. economy — to free enterprise, prosperity, personal freedom and the American Way — was and is inflation. For nearly a decade, unprecedented spurts upward in the cost of living have undermined the system, halted the traditional rise of the standard of living and reduced the country's ability to compete in the world.

Worse, the seeming intractability of inflation has warped American values, mocking the thrifty and rewarding the profligate. Life on the double-digit merry-go-round has turned businessmen into crapshooters and workers into squirrels on a treadmill.

Worst of all, chronic inflation wiped out the value of life savings, inflicted cruel surprises on those dependent upon life insurance and turned the expected serenity of retirement into a rat race. Not even the indexation of Social Security could compensate the elderly for the ravages of inflation.

Bottom Line

Now we come to misery's bottom line: The tens of millions who were impoverished and betrayed by inflation far outnumber the millions who have been slammed up against the wall by unemployment. If the sum of human misery is what we are trying to reduce, the battle against inflation must take priority over the battle against unemployment.

Hold on: No political figure would be willing to make that statement. On the contrary, politicians of every persuasion insist that no unemployment should be planned and that the trade-off between inflation and unemployment is outdated, unnecessary and brutal. Indeed, supply-side theory held out a painless way to reduce inflation, baking expanded pies for the free-lunch counter.

The reality is that nobody knows how to slow inflation without inducing recession. Nobody knows how to reduce inflation without stimulating unemployment.

Inviting recession is what the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve have been doing, denying it all along. Opposition economists who permitted the growth of inflation are making loud protests at the only method capable of bringing it down, short of subverting economic freedom.

The anti-inflation campaign is working, thanks in large part to the unpleasant fact that a great many workers are not working. The availability of labor holds down costs and the fear of loss of employment improves productivity. Putting this into words may be a no-no, but the result of the recession is an inflation rate currently under 6 percent.

Hobson's Choice

The Reagan budget for next year assumes the continuance of that 6 percent inflation rate. That would restore soundness to the American economy and end the betrayal of the thrifty. To achieve this, Reaganomists foresee an unemployment rate of 8 percent (actually they see 9 percent, but they shave a point to show optimism). The unspoken decision is to suffer high unemployment to break inflation's back.

What's the alternative? Controls and jawboning have proven useless. The liberal answer is to treat unemployment as the greater evil, to reflate and go off to the inflationary races again, condemning retirees to a new round of suffering. It's Hobson's choice — no choice at all.

That is why the recession strategy (don't call it that!) must be maintained. We may vilify Paul Volcker's villainy to our hearts' content, but we must not quit while we are winning.

The recession is doing its job. If ever there were a good time for hard times, now is that time. The real sacrifices being made by the unemployed must not be in vain.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, the size of the deficit does not ultimately determine interest rates. After years of negative interest rates (less than the inflation rate), we are now seeing unrealistic interest rates (8 percent over the inflation rate); when it becomes apparent that the president and the Fed will see this recession through, interest rates will settle to the normal 3 to 4 percent over inflation. With inflation under 6 percent, we will resume single-digit interest.

Then, and not as soon as Reagan budgeteers predict, we shall have an orderly resumption of growth. Then we shall look back on the recession of 1981-1983 as the harsh but necessary corrective.

We can all join the chorus that rails at recession and denounces unemployment, because that is the politic and compassionate thing to do. But in today's primitive state of the economic art, let us remember that there can be no slowing down without a slowdown, no solid recovery without a period of pain.

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The Madness of 'Phony' Arms Talks

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is pursuing inconsistent nuclear-weapons policies that threaten American security and threaten the foundations of the Atlantic Alliance.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. asserts that the United States will not enter into talks about strategic nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union until conditions in Poland improve. However, the United States is continuing to talk in Geneva with the Russians about intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

This is a farce. Either we should cut off all talks, or we should move rapidly toward serious negotiations about both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Progress in controlling the intermediate-range weapons is inseparable from the control of strategic weapons.

The notion of serious negotiation about so-called European "theater" nuclear weapons has always been an illusion. This is so because Soviet strategic weapons, with a slight adjustment in trajectory, can hit targets in Europe as well as targets in the United States. Furthermore, the Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles located on the non-European side of the Urals can destroy targets in Western Europe as effectively as those deployed on the western side of the Urals. Even those SS-20s facing China can be moved to sites from which they can reach NATO targets.

On the U.S. side, the most powerful and least vulnerable nuclear weapons are the four U.S. Poseidon submarines assigned to the NATO command. They have a range of 2,500 miles and carry 460 warheads capable of obliterating Soviet cities. These are strategic weapons and were classified as such in the SALT-2 treaty. In December, 1979, NATO agreed to deploy, in Western Europe, 572 U.S. Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles that would be capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union. Moscow considers these weapons, which are to be deployed next year, to be additions to the U.S. strategic arsenal. They will be 100-percent owned and controlled by the United States.

The main difference between a Minuteman-3 based in the United States and a Pershing-2 based in West Germany is that the latter is more accurate and will reach its target in six minutes instead of 25 minutes. For all of these reasons, there will not be significant progress until the strategic and intermediate-range weapons are dealt with together.

Why then does the United States' negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, continue to go through the motions in Geneva? There are two reasons. The first is cosmetic. The 1979 NATO decision calls for two "tracks": a decision to deploy the 572 missiles, and a decision to try to negotiate with the Soviet Union a reduction in intermediate-range nuclear weapons. However, the negotiations were to be in "the framework of SALT III" — meaning they were to be linked with strategic weapons. Nevertheless, it has been decided in Washington to move ahead on the phony negotiating track in hopes that European opposition to additional nuclear weapons can be fended off until the new U.S. missiles can be deployed.

But the more fundamental reason for not moving toward serious negotiations is an unresolved policy debate in the Reagan administration. The majority position is still held by the hawks, who are opposed to genuine arms control and reductions. They prefer to seek the chimera of nuclear superiority. Instead of reducing nuclear weapons, they want to build and deploy the MX, the Trident-2 and the Pershing-2, which some of them claim would enable the United States to fight and win a nuclear war. They are struggling to make the use of nuclear weapons a rational means of warfare. The effort is not only extraordinarily dangerous, it is insane.

The next round of nuclear weapons will advance both superpowers toward hair-trigger alert. Both sides, especially the Soviet Union, have vulnerable and imperfect systems of command, control and communication. If the U.S. has a capability of destroying most of those Soviet systems in six minutes, the Russians will almost certainly adopt a policy of launching their missiles on warning. The danger of accidental launch will increase immeasurably. These are the main reasons NATO is in disarray. For the most part, the European allies are not reacting to Soviet power or propaganda — they are alarmed that Washington is preparing for nuclear war.

It is still not too late to avert this disastrous course.

The United States should move toward genuine and comprehensive negotiations to end the nuclear-arms race and reduce the threat of nuclear war. As a first step, both superpowers should agree to freeze all further deployment of nuclear weapons. Both should sign the already negotiated treaty banning nuclear-weapons tests. Both should dismantle or withdraw all tactical nuclear weapons from Europe, and the United States should negotiate a mutual cut, by at least 50 percent, of all existing strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons and launchers in all of their categories. These steps would virtually eliminate the threat of a first strike. The Russians say they are ready. But it won't happen unless the American people become politically aroused as Europeans have.

Arthur Macy Cox, a specialist in arms control and Soviet affairs and a member of the American Committee on East-West Accord, is author of the forthcoming book, "Russian Roulette — the Superpower Game." This article was contributed to The New York Times.

Letters

Forgotten Ireland

I would like to know why America is making such a fuss about Poland. Have you forgotten what happened in the north of Ireland last summer, or what Britain has been doing to the Irish over the last 800 years?

M. MUNROD

London.

India View

Two recent laws passed by India's parliament have been proved "highly restrictive" by The New York Times (IHT, Jan. 25) and have supposedly endowed Mrs. Gandhi with "extraordinary powers." Under one such law, strikes were banned in essential sectors of the economy and several thousand workers who protested were quickly released. This is nowhere near the severity of the Reagan administration that simply fired striking air controllers.

Truly, the Western press needs more scrutiny than those institutions that it scrutinizes.

M.K. AGARWAL.

Paris.

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John Hay Whitney, 1904-1982: A Diversity of Interests and a Life of Gusto

International Herald Tribune

From birth, John Hay Whitney was assured of lifelong riches. Yet the most striking thing about him was not his wealth. It was rather his determination to use his resources not only for his own pleasure but to contribute to the general well-being.

The theme ran through his life. He articulated it on a number of occasions. But more important, he put it into practice.

He was a generous contributor to political causes, education, health care and human rights. His venture-capital firm, J.H. Whitney & Co., pioneered in underwriting promising but unproven business ideas. He spent nearly $40 million trying to save the New York Herald Tribune, despite unbeatable economic odds, because he believed in the importance of journalism and in that paper's tradition of public service. After its death, he continued as chairman of the International Herald Tribune and of Whitney Communications Corp., through which he was deeply involved in magazine, newspaper and television interests.

He served four years as the U.S. ambassador to Britain and filled advisory roles on several presidential commissions. His love of the theater and film led him to invest in productions that enriched American drama. Beyond developing a highly regarded personal art collection, he gave time and money to the development and maintenance of two major museums.

And he pursued all those interests with a keen sense of what would be interesting and fun, what would satisfy his gusto for life.

Born in Maine

Mr. Whitney was born in Ellsworth, Maine, on Aug. 17, 1904, the son of Payne and Helen Whitney, née Hay.

His parents' marriage in Washington in 1902 had been one of the social highlights of the era. The bride was the daughter of the secretary of state; her father, John Hay, had been Abraham Lincoln's law partner early in his professional life, then President Lincoln's personal secretary and finally secretary of state under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Helen Hay, in her own right, enjoyed a considerable reputation as an amateur poet and as one of America's leading horsewomen. She gave her son his lifelong nickname, Jock.

Although he never knew his grandfathers, he occasionally referred to their formative role on the country and on him personally: "One devoted all of his life to diplomacy and the arts. The other mixed statesmanship with business — for which I'm very grateful," he said. "My own inclinations have been, like Grandfather [Hay's], more in the direction of the humanities than of economics."

On his father's side, the Whitneys were descended from John Whitney, who left England and settled in Massachusetts in 1635. His paternal grandfather, William C. Whitney, who served as Grover Cleveland's secretary of the Navy, amassed huge real estate holdings. His father, Payne, prospered and passed on to his son not only a huge inheritance but also a passion for sports.

Star Athlete at Yale

Mr. Whitney grew up in and around New York City. At 12, he was sent to Groton School in Massachusetts, where he excelled at baseball, football and boxing. At Yale, he was a star athlete who also acquired what was to become a lifelong interest in the theater. After graduation from Yale, he attended Oxford University's New College in 1926, but returned to the United States the next year on the death of his father.

At the age of 22, Mr. Whitney became an immensely rich man. His father's estate was valued at $179,000,000 — the largest estate that had ever been probated at that time in the United States — and Jock's portion of it was at least $30 million then. He received substantial additional amounts when he turned 40. "I had so much so young," he told an acquaintance later.

The Whitney fortune had been founded in part by his paternal grandfather, one of whose chief enterprises was the consolidation of the various railroad lines in New York City, and in part by his uncle, Oliver Payne, an early associate of John D. Rockefeller in founding Standard Oil Co. There had also been successful Whitney investments in tobacco.

Mr. Whitney abided by his father's injunction: "Just because you're rich, don't be wasteful." He disliked the idea of carrying a great deal of money with him or flashing a bankroll. To settle a poker debt, for example, he would summon a valet to bring his wallet.

Yet his spending for what he considered the necessities of life was lavish by any standard. In addition to a sumptuous town house in New York, he maintained Greentree, a 500-acre estate and mansion at Manhasset, N.Y.; a spacious summer house on Fishers Island, off New London, Conn.; a 12-room house at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., to use during the August races there; a 15-room home and plantation in the heart of 19,000 acres of bird country at Thomasville, Ga.; a golf cottage at Augusta, Ga.; a house in Surrey, England, not far from the Ascot racecourse, and a London apartment overlooking St. James's Park.

A measure of his resources is that during his term as U.S. ambassador in London, he put about $100,000 a year of his own money into maintaining the social side of his diplomatic life.

Mr. Whitney took charge of his family affairs in 1927, but soon moved outside his inherited realm of activity to devote more of his time and fortune to backing theater productions, with marked success.

His love of the theater made him a prominent and enduring angel behind many Broadway productions, often in conjunction with his sister and with his cousin, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney. Among these plays were "On Borrowed Time," "Charley's Aunt," "Dark Victory," "A Streetcar Named Desire," and "Life With Father," the second longest running play in Broadway history.

His close friend, the humorist and one-time theater critic Robert Benchley, had tried to dissuade him from investing in "Life With Father," but Mr. Whitney ignored the advice and the play proved to be an enduring hit.

Mr. Whitney also ignored the skepticism of others when he became a founder of Pioneer Pictures, set up to make movies in Technicolor, a process in which Hollywood had little faith at the time.

An ardent believer that the use of color film would revolutionize movies, Mr. Whitney was vindicated when the company's initial production, "La Cucaracha," grossed more than any other short in film history.

"Gone With the Wind"

In 1935, he joined in a partnership known as Selznick International Pictures, which produced a succession of hit films, including the 1937 version of "A Star Is Born," and two Academy Award winners, "Rebecca" and, in 1939, "Gone With the Wind."

The latter was made at Mr. Whitney's urging after he had read the best-selling novel by Margaret Mitchell and wired the company to acquire the film rights.

David O. Selznick, faced with mounting costs and Hollywood skepticism about his expensive gamble, said afterward: "What sustained me more than anything else was Jock's unfaltering confidence."

The film grossed $32 million in its first year of release — a record surpassed only in recent years as the dollar became highly inflated — and it was calculated later that the movie had brought Mr. Whitney a profit of $1.1 million.

Mr. Whitney sold his interests in the film in the early 1940s to realize a capital gain. In "Jock," the recent Whitney biography, E.J. Kahn Jr. writes that the movie "would have had to gross $35 million more before, in the view of his top tax bracket, he could keep the equivalent of what he was able to net by selling it outright."

The Associated Press

John Hay Whitney, center, in the composing room of the Herald Tribune on the Rue de Berri in Paris after he assumed ownership of the paper in 1958. From left are Eric Hawkins, managing editor; André Bing, general manager; Mr. Whitney; Paul Krausch, a printer, and Richard Beecher, the composing room foreman. Mr. Krausch, who recently retired as foreman, is the only survivor.

A volunteer in World War II, he rose to the rank of Army Air Force colonel. Captured by the Germans in southern France in 1944, he aroused concern in American military circles because of the fear that the Nazis might learn they were holding a high-ranking intelligence officer. But he led a daring midnight escape from a moving troop train under air attack.

This experience, he said later, was a personal turning point, not only because it confirmed his courage but also because his contact with other captured U.S. servicemen, some of whom seemed to have little understanding of why they were fighting, helped motivate Mr. Whitney after the the war to involve himself more directly in enhancing public appreciation of the values underlying American life.

Mr. Whitney's major business involvement for many years was J.H. Whitney & Co., an investment company which he created in 1946 and in which he continued as senior partner. In those days, there were few doors open to businessmen with unorthodox ideas except rich men — and they had few facilities for screening propositions.

J.H. Whitney & Co. was a pioneer in providing high-risk venture capital for interesting but unproven entrepreneurial opportunities that could not gain financing through normal commercial channels.

The company's successes through the years included Minute Maid orange juice, the first major commercial application of the freezing technology developed during World War II. There were also notable successes in synthetic chemicals, oil and data processing — all credited to Mr. Whitney's combination of investment risk-taking and vigilant management.

Republican Fund-Raiser

Active in liberal Republican politics as an important fund-raiser and counselor, he was an early supporter in the campaign to win the nomination and the presidency for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

A frequent bridge and golfing partner of Eisenhower, he stayed on the liberal wing of Republican politics. In 1964, Mr. Whitney broke with the party.

Under the headline, "We Choose Johnson," the New York Herald Tribune endorsed the incumbent, Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson against Sen. Barry Goldwater, the conservative Arizona Republican, whose views on civil rights and nuclear theory disturbed Mr. Whitney. The paper's editorial page was a preeminent Republican voice — the Johnson endorsement was the first time the newspaper had backed a Democrat for president since it came into being in 1924 in a merger — and the reaction in the Republican Party was one of shock.

The Associated Press

In July, 1958, John Hay Whitney, as the U.S. ambassador to Britain, conferred with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at the opening of the Baghdad Pact conference in London.

In Eisenhower's second term, and yielding to the president's personal insistence, Mr. Whitney served for four years as ambassador to Britain, succeeding his grandfather at a half-century interval.

After assuming the ambassadorship in 1957, he was widely credited with improving British-American relations in the period of strain caused by the Suez crisis of 1956.

His success in restoring the special Anglo-American link was attributed to his attention to the workaday aspects of the ambassadorship as well as the social activities. His direct manner of speech and his natural dry wit made him a popular social figure in London and stood him in good stead as U.S. representative.

Herald Tribune Years

It was during his years in London that Mr. Whitney's involvement with the Herald Tribune began. In 1957, Whitney Communications Corporation, of which he was chairman, lent $1.2 million to the financially troubled paper, which had been operated by Ogden Mills Reid since the Reid family merged its New York Tribune with the New York Herald in 1924. After subsequent infusions of capital, Mr. Whitney purchased control of the morning New York newspaper and its Paris-based European edition in 1958.

When Mr. Whitney went back to New York from London in 1961, he turned full attention to the paper's mounting problems, assuming the titles of editor in chief and publisher and moving his office to the editorial floor of the paper's 41st Street headquarters.

"I did it because I had to," Mr. Whitney said afterward in explaining why he had become involved in the paper.

Over the next five years, Mr. Whitney spent nearly $40 million in his effort to save the paper, which eventually succumbed on Aug. 15, 1966 — the 113th day of an epic newspaper strike that deprived the city of newspapers for much of the year and resulted in the demise also of two other major New York papers, the World Telegram & Sun, and the Journal American.

The decision to shut the paper was wrenching for a man who believed strongly in the value of the Trib as "a force for good," as he once explained it. Years later, Mr. Whitney still said he sometimes woke up at night wondering whether he had done all he could to try to save the paper.

Mr. Whitney took a special interest in keeping alive what was then known as the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune. He went into partnership with The Washington Post and a year later with The New York Times, which merged its own European edition into the venture, to form a paper renamed in May, 1967, the International Herald Tribune.

Whitney Communications

Mr. Whitney became chairman of the newspaper and his publishing company, Whitney Communications Corp., its managing partner.

At the time the joint operation was set up, the paper, which had been founded in Paris in 1887, was circulating at about 60,000 copies a day, primarily to Americans in France and neighboring countries. By the time of the chairman's death 15 years later, it was selling more than 140,000 copies a day in 143 countries, with a majority of its circulation among non-Americans, and had printing sites in London, Zurich and Hong Kong as well as Paris.

Whitney Communications Corp., a diversified publishing and broadcasting enterprise that also publishes a variety of special interest magazines and newspapers, operates several cable television franchises and owns 29 community newspapers.

In the 1960s, the corporation's publishing interests included Interior Design and Parade magazines as well as the New York Herald Tribune and its Paris affiliate.

In the 1970s, Whitney Communications Corp. acquired a number of additional properties that included Art in America, Hockey News, Boating Industry, the Oil Daily and 50-Plus. Its wholly owned subsidiary, Corinthian Broadcasting Corp., owned and operated five television stations until it was merged with Dun & Bradstreet Inc., in 1971. Mr. Whitney served as a director of Dun & Bradstreet from 1971 to 1975. Parade magazine was merged with Booth Newspapers Inc., in 1973.

Philanthropic Interests

Mr. Whitney's interest in philanthropy took a variety of forms, both in money given and time spent for causes he found worthy. But perhaps the activities that consumed his philanthropic interests the most were those supported by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

He set up the foundation in 1949 to support underprivileged individuals in the field of education, spending more than $5 million in the next 20 years. In 1970, the foundation shifted focus to support individuals from minority groups seeking to make education, social and economic changes in their communities. Mr. Whitney contributed an additional $12 million for these purposes to the foundation by 1979.

Large amounts of time were devoted to other public-minded bodies. He served on several advisory groups under the Eisenhower administration, including the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. In 1954-1955, he was vice chairman of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel.

He served on the board of New York Hospital from 1927 to 1974, when he was elected a life governor. He was also a founding member of the board of trustees of North Shore Hospital in Manhasset in 1950 and served as co-chairman of the board in 1973, when he became co-chairman emeritus.

All these institutions benefited from contributions of substantially more than $1 million each during his lifetime.

Yale Endowment

As a graduate of Yale, he was especially generous to that university and inspired generosity in others, notably in the endowment of the John Hay Whitney Professorship in the Humanities, which his friends created in his honor.

Mr. Whitney served as senior fellow of Yale from 1970 to 1973 and was a fellow of the Yale Corp., the university's managing board, from 1955 to 1970. With his enduring attachment to the university, Mr. Whitney gave strong support to Kingman Brewster, president of the university and subsequently one of Mr. Whitney's successors as ambassador to Britain, against conservative alumni reaction during the time of student agitation in the 1960s.

In the decades after World War II, Mr. Whitney and his wife, Betsey, assembled probably the finest collections of fauvist and neo-impressionist paintings in the United States. They also owned important works of major American artists such as Gilbert Stuart, Eakins, Whistler and Sargent.

He was on the board of the Museum of Modern Art for 46 years starting in 1930 and was president of that New York City museum in 1941 and chairman from 1946 to 1956. In 1976, he was named an honorary trustee for life.

He also was a trustee of the National Gallery in Washington for nearly 20 years starting in 1961.

Enthusiasm for Horses

Another lifelong Whitney enthusiasm was horses, a family tradition he shared with his only and much-loved sister, Joan Whitney Payson, who died in 1975. (Her own sporting fervor extended to her enthusiastic ownership of the New York Mets baseball team.)

From their mother, often described as "first lady of the American turf," they inherited a large string of racehorses, a breeding farm in Kentucky, Greentree Stud, and Greentree Stable on Long Island.

Of all the winning race horses that carried the Whitney silks, his favorite was probably Tom Fool, a horse that had been so sickly when it was young that it was kept out of the Triple Crown races in 1952 as a 3-year-old. Yet Tom Fool was Horse of the Year in 1953 and was voted Horse of the Decade in 1960 by the U.S. Turf Writers Association.

Recognized as a breeder and judge of horseflesh, Mr. Whitney was, at the age of 24, the youngest member ever elected to The Jockey Club, the governing authority for thoroughbred horse racing in the United States. He served eight terms as a steward, or racing judge, of the club between 1928 and 1980.

He was also president of the American Thoroughbred Breeders Association for 18 years and was a trustee of the New York Racing Association. He also served as a state racing commissioner from the inception of that organization in 1934 until 1943. He was one of a small group of foreigners admitted to honorary membership in the Jockey Club of Britain.

Captain of Polo Team

Mr. Whitney's love of polo was another family tradition. He was captain of the "Greentree Team," which set a record by winning two U.S. Open championships in succession. (Time magazine put Mr. Whitney on its cover in 1933 in polo clothes; he stopped playing in 1940.)

Mr. Whitney was a compact man who stood 6 feet 1 inch. In his later years, his hair was gray and combed back over his head. His face, which was ruddy, was generally set in seriousness, an attitude accentuated by his light shell eyeglasses.

He was an amiable companion, but with a limited fund of small talk. He suffered from a slight speech impediment, a stutter that he succeeded largely in overcoming. Nevertheless, he shied even from dictating letters to a secretary, preferring instead to scribble even the most inconsequential messages as notes in an almost indecipherable handwriting.

Mr. Whitney's first marriage, to Mary Elizabeth Altemus in 1927, ended in divorce in 1940. Two years later he married Betsey Cushing Roosevelt, whose marriage to James Roosevelt, the eldest son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, had ended four years earlier.

She was the daughter of the late Dr. Harvey Cushing, the noted neurosurgeon, and a sister of the late Barbara Cushing Paley (her husband, William Paley, heads CBS, Inc.) and of the late Mary Cushing Fosburgh, who was married first to Vincent Astor and later to the painter James Fosburgh.

Mr. Whitney, childless himself, adopted her two daughters.

A dutiful party-goer on a small scale, he shunned nightclub and jet-set life after World War II, and in 1945 he confounded some of his acquaintances by having his name dropped from the New York Social Register.

"If you willingly go along with such a travesty of democracy as the Social Register," he said to a friend, "you tacitly subscribe to its absurd notions as to who is and who isn't socially acceptable."

For all the splendor in which he lived, and for all his restlessness, Mr. Whitney was regarded by his associates as a thoughtful person, not given to vulgar display.

"I've never known Jock to throw his weight around," a close associate once remarked. "He's a team player. He's usually a quiet member of a board. When he has suggestions, they're usually good ones; I've never known him to put the Whitney interests above the company's."

"He always was interested in the course that would make the most sense over the long run," a colleague said.

Another recalled a typically long and serious business conference, filled with ambitious projections and earnest exhortations, all of which Mr. Whitney listened to with great interest. When he finally spoke, however, it was to close the meeting by putting the charts, graphs, plans and budgets into their proper perspective. "Let's do all this," he declared, "and let's do it well. But above all, let's have fun doing it."

Whitney on a Newspaper's Role

When John Hay Whitney took over the New York Herald Tribune in August, 1958, he told a friend that he had agreed to come to the aid of the paper "because I had to." In a more formal statement, quoted by E.J. Kahn in "Jock," the Whitney biography published last year by Doubleday & Co. Inc., Mr. Whitney gave this explanation:

I took over the Herald Tribune because I believed in its importance to our community, and because I could bring in resources to strengthen it.... I won't belabor the well-worn theme of "the role of a newspaper in a modern world." Let me only say that it must be a force in the community, a force for good, a force for reason and a force for understanding....

In saying that the Tribune should be a force for good, I recognize that I am in an ill-defined area to which each person has his own chart. I think there is good in a spirit of moderation, one which doesn't wear the brands of extremism or intolerance, but rather welcomes diversity and proceeds with patience. I think there is a good in a concern for human welfare and human dignity, recognizing that neither by itself is enough but both are necessary. There is good, too, in the spirited political life this nation enjoys....

A newspaper doesn't have to compromise; freedom is the essence of a responsible press. And responsibility — by which I mean a devotion to truth and conscience, wherever this scatters the chips — is, I deeply feel, an inescapable obligation of a free press....

We are not proclaiming omniscience or the discovery of a new and magic formula. But I do hope, through the combined and concerted talents gathered at the Herald Tribune, to provide a voice that will be heard.

A Nonbeliever in Eurocommunism Urges a Pro-Soviet Party in Spain

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — With the Communist Party of Spain in disarray over the doctrine and practice of Eurocommunism, a former Jesuit is championing the formation of a rival, pro-Soviet party.

"We believe in proletarian internationalism," said Francisco Garcia Salve, 51, a former worker-priest, invoking orthodox Marxist-Leninist phraseology to oppose the Eurocommunist tenet that Western European Communists can prosper by behaving democratically and independently of Moscow.

"We believe in Leninism," he went on. "We believe that the Soviet Union is capable of making mistakes but that American imperialism is far worse than all of the Soviet Union's mistakes."

Mr. Garcia Salve, who joined Spain's Communist Party in 1976 and was expelled from its Central Committee last summer, said that a congress would be held in May to pull dissident groups from Madrid, Málaga, the Canary Islands and Castile into a new party that was still to be named.

In addition, pro-Soviet Communists in the industrialized northeast plan a separate congress in April to form another breakaway party. The northeast is a leftist bastion — 13 of the Communist Party's 22 members of parliament are from Catalonia — but the Catalonian Communists are splintered into four factions.

The plans for new pro-Soviet groups reflect the tumult Spanish Communists have lived through as Santiago Carrillo, the party's embattled secretary-general, has tried to translate Eurocommunism from theory into practice.

In addition to incurring the Soviet Union's wrath, Mr. Carrillo has also angered large sections of his own party. Thousands of professionals and intellectuals have deserted, complaining that the 67-year-old secretary-general preaches democracy but does not practice it within the party.

The party's disarray is reflected as well in its poor electoral performance. In the 1979 parliamentary elections, the Spanish Communists polled only 10 percent of the vote. Most polls today put them lower.

Party membership has also dropped precipitously. A little more than three years ago, the party had 200,000 members. Now, according to party sources, it has fewer than 100,000.

Miguel Boyer, a Socialist intellectual, said people once thought the Spanish party "was going to be like the Italian Communist Party," the biggest political organization on the left. But now, he said, the Spanish Communist Party appears to have no future.

Mr. Garcia Salve was expelled from the Central Committee last summer on charges of being a "demagogue, anarcho-syndicalist and petty bourgeois." These terms amount to an accusation of being excessively pro-Soviet.

Conversing in his labor law office, Mr. Garcia Salve predicted that the pro-Soviet political organization he was championing would be a big one. He said he and his associates had rallied about 5,000 people to their cause.

A tall, thunderous orator, Mr. Garcia Salve emerged in the late 1960s as a hero of the underground opposition to the Franco dictatorship.

In 1976, a year after Franco died, Mr. Garcia Salve scandalized Roman Catholics by renouncing his vows, marrying and becoming a Communist, ending a 27-year career as a priest.

While Mr. Carrillo has denounced the military crackdown in Poland, the former priest expressed the view that the imposition of martial law there was "inevitable."

"We believe the Polish Communist Party made some bad mistakes," said Mr. Garcia Salve, "and the first one was to allow Solidarity to come into existence. And another was not to have checked the ill-omened influence — and, mind you, I am a believer — of the Polish Roman Catholic Church, which is one of the most retrograde in the world."

Brezhnev Hails Marchais

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev congratulated Georges Marchais Monday on his re-election as head of the French Communist Party.

Pentagonese Comes Through In Red Type

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has bought $5 million worth of East German typewriters since 1978, it was reported Monday.

The Washington Post said that the manual Optima typewriters are being bought at $147, that is, about $60 less per unit than the equivalent product imported from non-Communist nations.

No one really has a good reason for the U.S. military to stop buying the typewriters from East Germany, the Soviet Union's leading military ally, the newspaper reported. There is no law, The Post said, to prevent the General Service Administration, the procurement arm of the government, from continuing to buy the typewriters. Most of the machines are going to the Army.

The Treasury Department approves of the purchase arrangement, The Post said, because it provides East Germany with more dollars to spend on American products, especially grain.

Bus Crash Kills 2 in U.S.

United Press International

LUCERNE VALLEY, Calif. — A bus carrying teen-agers and several adults from a religious retreat went out of control on a mountain highway and plunged over an embankment Sunday, killing two persons and seriously injuring 15.

Turkey Plans to Legalize Abortion And Allow Voluntary Sterilization

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Turkey is again taking the lead on women's rights in the Islamic world with preparations for a law to legalize abortion and permit voluntary sterilization.

Similar abortion legislation proposed four years ago stirred heated parliamentary debate and was blocked by the small rightist and Islamic parties.

Now the military rulers, who took power in September, 1980, have decided to approve legislation that they consider "good for the country." This would include the abortion bill, according to sources close to the leadership.

Religious Opposition

The action of the generals is in line with the policies of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, who ardently believed in the equality of the sexes and, half a century ago, gave Turkish women social and political rights beyond those of any other Moslem country.

Some protests are expected when the law is approved by the government because religious sectors are known to be opposed to abortion. With parliament closed by the regime, the military rulers can approach the most delicate issues.

Most Turks favor legalizing abortion. The practice has become common and is often performed under precarious conditions, according to social workers.

Every year about 500,000 Turks have abortions and about 10,000 die from complications, according to public figures. Social workers say that only about 25 percent of the women can afford to have an abortion performed by a gynecologist in a private office, a procedure that costs between $50 and $70. Poor women generally resort to self-induced abortions at home.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare recently presented the abortion bill to the premier but then withdrew it to correct certain omissions, the minister of health, Kaya Kilicturgay, was quoted as saying.

"When the new abortion law is passed it should be more liberal than that of any other Moslem country and even many European states," said Dr. Ziya Durmus, director of the Ankara Maternity Hospital and a founder of Turkey's family planning association.

Tunisia Was First

Dr. Durmus pointed out that Tunisia was the first Islamic country to legalize abortions, but they are permitted only after a woman has had four children. The new law passed by the Kuwaiti parliament is similar to the law in force in Turkey.

Under the Turkish penal code, women who have abortions and doctors who perform them are subject to imprisonment of one to four years. The only exceptions are if a woman's life is endangered by the pregnancy or if the normal development of the fetus becomes impossible.

The Turkish legislation will permit abortions to be performed up to 12 weeks into a pregnancy with only one restriction: that both the man and woman agree, official sources said. It will also permit men and women to be sterilized if they desire.

Some religious circles are said to object to the draft bill but are not expected to present any generalized opposition.

Moslem Position

The director general of religious affairs, Tayyar Altikulac, presented a report several months ago outlining the Islamic position on abortion. According to the report, if there is no "lawfully religious excuse," abortion or inducing abortion is viewed as murder under Islamic law and penal sanctions are provided.

The generally accepted "lawfully religious excuse" was said to be the health of the woman. If giving birth is known to endanger a woman's life, according to religious sectors, abortion is permissible, no matter how far into the pregnancy.

The military authorities also have come out publicly in favor of family planning. Gen. Kenan Evren declared last summer that one of the reasons behind Turkey's unemployment problem was the high rate of population increase. He pointed out that the population growth in this country of 45 million was 2.5 percent a year and urged Turks "to slow down."

Henry S. Morgan, Of U.S. Banking Family, Dies at 81

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Henry Sturgis Morgan, 81, a founding partner of the Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. investment banking firm and grandson of J. Pierpont Morgan, died Sunday.

The son of J.P. Morgan Jr., Mr. Morgan joined the J.P. Morgan & Co. bank in 1923, where he was a partner from 1928 to 1935. When the Banking Act of 1933 required commercial and investment banking activities to be separated, Mr. Morgan and others formed Morgan Stanley in 1935 to carry on the securities business formerly handled by J.P. Morgan & Co.

Peter Opie

LONDON (AP) — Peter Opie, 63, an expert on the folklore of childhood and co-publisher of the Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes, died Friday.

Mr. Opie and his wife, Iona, collected spoken and written information about the rhymes, games and customs of children. In 1951, the Opies published the dictionary, which has become a major work on the subject.

Asher Ben-Mazliah Halevy

TEL AVIV (AP) — Asher Ben-Mazliah Halevy, 87, the high priest of the ancient Samaritan community, one of world's smallest religious factions, died during the weekend and was buried Sunday near Nablus on the occupied West Bank.

Getty Museum Will Soon Receive $1.3 Billion; Art World Ponders the Effects of Huge Legacy

By Barbara Isenberg
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1976, J. Paul Getty died and the art world was staggered by reports that he left $700 million in oil stocks to his art museum in Malibu, Calif.

As it turned out, that was just the start. After more than five years of legal entanglements, the Getty legacy is expected to come out of probate any day now. When it does:

- The $700-million gift in Getty Oil Co. stock will have appreciated to almost $1.3 billion. That would make the J. Paul Getty Museum the richest in the United States — and probably in the world.
- Executors and lawyers handling the estate will have been awarded $26.4 million.
- The museum could be required by federal tax law to spend almost $54 million the first year and similar sums year after year.

Museum president Harold Williams and his coterie of program *development officers and* investment counselors are trying to figure out how best to invest the fortune and to distribute the income growing out of those investments.

As Getty representatives scout the world *for prime* art and *prime* staff people to care for it, the folks back at home have their own problems. Among them is determining how to spend all that money without causing chaos in the art market, *alienating* financially pressed museum colleagues and being what Getty Museum director Stephen Garrett calls "arrogant, flagrant and dollar-waving."

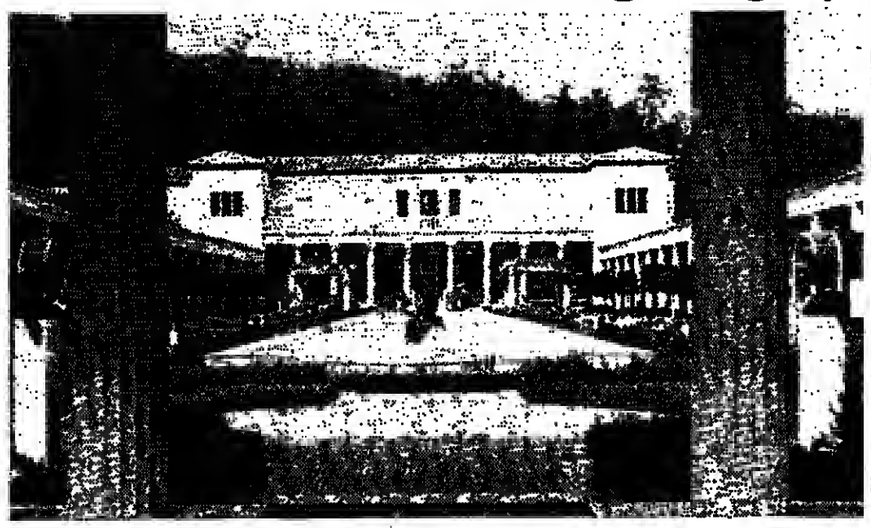
'Enhancing' Art World

It will not be easy. It took only $4.5 million to run the Getty Museum last year, and even the far larger Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York operates on $27 million a year. No other U.S. museum will have the Getty's dollar power. Williams spends considerable time explaining how the Getty sees itself as enhancing the art world rather than consuming it.

Not that the Getty will give the money away. Unlike such grant-making foundations as Ford or Rockefeller, the Getty is an operating foundation, and that means it must be involved in the programs that it funds.

What might those programs be?

J. Paul Getty



Getty Museum: Legacy will make it one of richest in U.S.

Some possibilities: a technologically sophisticated art research and study center — probably not at Malibu — and expansion of the Getty's photo archives, conservation activities, library and fellowships. The Getty may also provide link-ups with research centers around the world, put money into scholarly art publishing and expand to include another museum building in the Los Angeles area.

Formal spending plans are still months away, however, and Williams' sentences are laden with generalities, assumptions and qualifiers. His only unqualified remark: *"This institution will make* what is probably the largest single contribution to the arts and field of any public or private institution in the world over the next decade."

Getty wrote in his 1976 autobiography, "As I See It" (published after his death), that when he began collecting art he bought "what pleased and appealed to me and I bought for myself." In "The Joys of Collecting," another of the nine books be wrote, Getty described launching his lifelong passion in the Orient in 1912 with the purchase of two Chinese bronzes and ivory carvings. Next came a painting by Jan van Goyen in 1930, followed over the years with Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative arts, and more and more Renaissance and Baroque paintings.

Tax Deduction

In the early 1950s, Getty accountant Norris Bramlett suggested that the tycoon start a museum and get a charitable tax deduction. In 1953, Getty set aside five rooms of his Malibu ranch house for just that purpose.

"It was very small-scale," recalls Bramlett, oow vice chairman of the museum trustees. "If we had eight or 10 people in one day, it would be a crowd."

After Getty moved abroad, the crowds and collection kept growing at the ranch house, until Getty *finally opted for a new building. In* 1970, construction started down the hill on Getty's re-creation of the classical Villa dei Papiri, a Roman villa at Herculaneum.

The museum's new $17-million home (it is within the Los Angeles city limits, but uses a Malibu mailing address) opened in 1974 to mixed reviews and plenty of visitors. About 300,000 people amble through its quiet gardens and galleries each year.

Getty never saw the new museum; he ran it by phone from England. Yet museum staff members say he approved every purchase — and he served as museum director until his death in 1976.

Willed Shares

The museum was willed 4 million shares of Getty Oil stock, an asset valued then at about $700 million. The estate was then held up by lawsuits and tax disputes for more than five years, during which time the stock split 4 to 1 and the museum profited from high interest rates and two well-timed stock sales.

Getty endowed the museum with more than $40 millioo before his death, and museum staff members have said publicly that they were surprised that be left such a big chunk of his estate to the museum as well.

"He always said we should get by on what we had," says Burton Fredericksen, curator of paintings, "but because he had few other philanthropies, it wasn't obvious to whom else he would give it, so the hope was there."

Fredericksen and his colleagues could not plan ahead for such largesse, however, and Getty aide Bramlett said no instructions were *left for trustees, either. "Mr. Getty* never left instructions because he didn't believe in trying to control something like that from the grave," said Bramlett, who also served briefly as museum director after Getty's death. "He left the future up to the trustees."

In the late 1970s, the trustees approved more staff to oversee publications, arrange for lecturers, increase purchases of photos for the archives and books for the library and otherwise aid the three museum curators. The curators, meanwhile, plamned future purchases and bought what they could on what money was available.

About $53 million went to the museum between 1977 and 1979 after trustees petitioned the pro*bate court for partial distributions*, Bramlett said. Distributions then stopped because of complications resulting from legal action by Getty's son Jean Ronald Getty — settled out of court last year for $10 *million — but not before the museum* had made such stunning acquisitions as its 1977 purchase of the "Getty Bronze," a 4th-Century B.C. Greek sculpture.

Getty wrote in "How to be a Successful Executive" that few decisions were "more critical than those involved in hiring or promoting executive personnel," and his trustees apparently took heed. Even before hiring Williams, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, they brought in Otto Wittmann, the highly regarded director emeritus of the Toledo Museum.

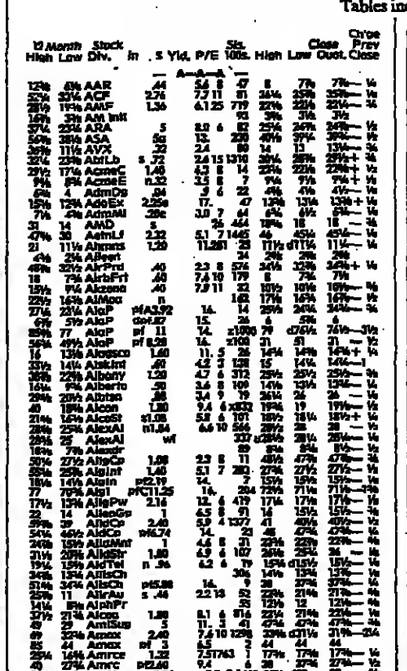
Hired first as a consultant in 1978, Wittman became a trustee in 1979 and, later that year, vice chairman. When the board established an acquisitions committee, he chaired it. And in 1980, when trustees created a chief curator position to coordinate the work of the three curators, Wittman took that on temporarily as well.

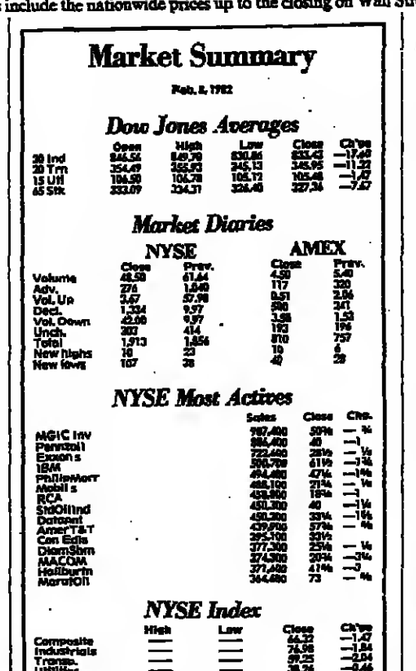
Getty trustees oo longer plan to restrict themselves to the three areas that most interested J. Paul Getty: classical antiquities, French decorative arts and Baroque and Renaissance paintings. Wittman, for instance, speaks of "broadening" the collection to one that begins with classical antiquities and encompasses Western culture up to the beginning of the 20th Century.

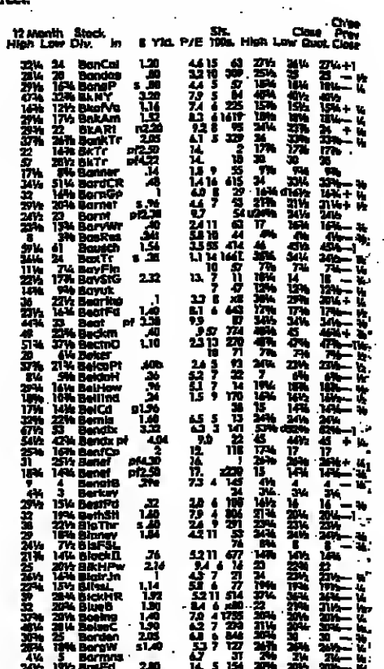
"What we're looking at," said Williams, the museum president, "is a quality collection of individual pieces within predetermined areas of collecting. It is not our intention that we become a general purpose museum. We are more likely to emulate a Frick than a Metropolitan as far as collecting is concerned."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.







(Continued on Page 8)

George Washington's Palate: 'Turkies' and 'Ice'

WAVERLEY ROOT

I SUPPOSE that many Americans, when they think of the familiar description of George Washington as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" as they celebrate his birthday this month, assume, without giving the matter any particular thought, that this is a tribute from some writer or orator. It is, on the contrary, thoroughly official, a title bestowed upon the first president by a nation that recognized oo titles. It is contained in a congressional resolution passed after Washington's death, on Dec. 19, 1799.

It would not have been appropriate, in such august circumstances, to invoke organs less noble than the heart — certainly not the stomach, and indeed in that respect Washington would not have stood first. He would have been somewhere in the middle — an appreciator of good food who enjoyed picnics, clambakes and barbecues, but not a dedicated gourmet, like Jefferson. There are very few Washingtonian observations on record about eating (on *growing* food, yes; Washington did aspire, after he returned to private life, to the reputation of first farmer of his country) dated later than the time when he assumed political responsibilities and was therefore completely absorbed by more weighty matters.

What may have been his earliest preserved gastronomic comment was made in his 16th year, when he was in the Shenandoah Valley as a surveyor's apprentice. He ooted in his diary that there was a great abundance of "wild Turkies" in the area, though this may have interested him more as a sportsman than as a trencherman. It is possible that his liking for wild duck resulted from the fact that he liked to hunt, and that he liked sturgeon (plentiful in America in his time) because he liked to fish.

Hardwood Hardship

He did, however, record having eaten roast wild turkey in the woods, using a large chip sliced from a tree as a plate. This is usually cited as an example of hardship (what! no porcelain in the woods?), but if Washingtoo thought the experience memorable enough to be written down, it was perhaps because he appreciated this meal as one eaten in what from an unsnobbish point of view might be considered ideal conditions: fresh-killed turkey (oo nonsense about hanging it), eaten in the pure air of the forest, probably spit-roasted; but we cannot rule out the possibility that the chip added to the flavor. It could have been planked turkey. Pre-Columbian Indians cooked some food on slabs of wood and taught this technique to the white man, though they were likelier to do this with fish than with game.

Washington made the only trip of his life outside the country in 1751, when he was 19, accompanying his elder brother Lawrence to Barbados. George was impressed by the *exotic tropical fruits* of the island, and listed several of them in his diary — guavas, sapodillas, and "forbidden fruit." This might have meant avocados, which have been granted a gallant reputation. We know he tasted them, but he did not commit himself about their flavor. "The Avagado pair is generally most admired," he informed his diary cautiously. He admitted to one enthusiasm: "none pleases my taste as does the pine" — that is, the pineapple.

It may be assumed that Washington ate well as a youth; Virginian plantation families usually did. Cooking was of course confided largely to slaves, who were often extremely good at it, but the ladies of their owners took pride all the same in their own skill in the kitchen. We catch a glimpse of his mother making the thick breakfast pancakes dear to America, in contrast with the thinner European *crepes*, and pouring over them a sauce of maple syrup and honey heated together.

'Hartichoak Pie'

There is some doubt about who actually compiled the family recipe book now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which I have seen variously ascribed to Washington's mother, to his mother-in-law, Frances Custis, and to his wife, Martha Custis. One of its notable recipes was for "A Grand Leg of Lamb," and an elaborate concoction it was. The leg of lamb was boned, then stuffed with a filling of bread crumbs, thyme, marjoram, lemon rind, capers, anchovies and, of course, salt and pepper. It was served roasted, accompanied by sweetbreads, kidneys and sausages, and lapped with anchovy sauce.

Reports on Washingtoo's eating habits that are not based on docu*mentary evidence* — first of all his own journals — are usually to be regarded with suspicion. There is the story, recounted by a single writer, of how the dish known as Philadelphia pepper pot was created at Washington's personal command by "the head chef of all the Revolutionary armed forces" to feed the soldiers at Valley Forge. This bears all the earmarks of a fable created out of whole cloth — to begin with, the very idea of a "head chef" at Valley Forge, where, Washington wrote, he had to "forage the country naked" and he and his men were obliged to "eat every kind of borse food but hay," is ludicrous.

Washington was typically Amer*ican in one respect — he had a well* developed sweet tooth. The dish associated with him that turns up most frequently in Washingtonian annals is probably ice cream. It has been suggested that he made acquaintance with this delicacy in 1782, when he attended a dinner given by the French minister. Two years later he bought in Philadelphia (already the capital of ice cream) a "Cream machine for making ice" — which might also have been described as an Ice machine for making cream — at a cost of one pound, 13 shillings and fourpence.

Pewter Proper

But it is probable that ice cream was already an old story to him in 1782. He had eaten it, for instance, at the Alexander Hamiltons, though at what date I do not *know, for it is listed on one of their* dinner menus, which has been preserved solely because of Washington's presence. This would have been a late example too, for ice cream in pre-U.S. America goes *back at least to* 1700, when it was served at a dinner given by Gov. William Bladen of Maryland.

The inventory of the utensils at Washingtoo's Mount Vernon home included "two pewter ice cream pots." Pewter seems to have been considered the appropriate material in which to place ice cream in those days. A Philadelphia cookbook of 1792 directs that the mixture of cream, eggs and sugar — the base to which various flavorings, fruit or otherwise, were added — should be stirred in a pewter bowl set in a larger bowl filled with ice. It was to be stirred at frequent intervals, "in a part of the house where as little of warm air comes as you can possibly contrive."

He paid the usual price for too great fondness for sweets: the loss of his teeth. As I wrote in "Eating in America," the "Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, the very one which, of all the many paintings Stuart did of his eminent *subject*, is the most reproduced today, for it alone has captured that expression of stern fixed devotion to duty which accords so perfectly with our idea of the inflexible integrity of the First President . . . was the result of a new set of badly fitting false teeth which Washingtoo put in while posing, causing him so much discomfort that he could not relax the muscles of his face."

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International Restaurant Guide

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 7 Tuesday, February 9, 1982 **

Budget Jolts U.S. Business Community

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — President Reagan's 1983 budget proposal has set off alarm bells in the U.S. business community.

While most business leaders said the new budget contained few surprises, many apparently had hoped for some last-minute reprieve from the projections for very large budget deficits in the next few years.

Instead, the budget proposal stirred predictions of higher interest rates, further deterioration of the economy and even talk of the possibility of a financial crisis.

"High deficits will push interest rates higher until the economy really goes into a nose dive," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner at Lazard Freres.

"The economy is already very weak, and a few more months of this could get very scary. Then all the bets are off, and we will be facing some very, very different issues, like how to cope with a half dozen very large business entities on the edge of insolvency."

Similarly, Roger Altman, who was an assistant secretary of the Treasury under President Carter and is now a partner at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said, "Unless the administration takes a new initiative, events are going to move beyond their control.

"Whether it is the collapse of a very major industrial or financial entity or a surge to very high unemployment, something is going to happen in 1982 that will force them to make a significant change in their strategy."

'Credit Crunch' Possible

David Jones, of Aubrey G. Langton, said the budget showed a "severe mismatch between prolonged monetary restraint and a loose fiscal policy."

The result, he said, will be high interest rates which might completely shut businesses out of the long-term borrowing which they need to replace costly short-term debt. The budget increases the possibility that such a "credit crunch" may occur, he said.

The administration says large budget deficits do not force up interest rates and crowd private borrowers out of credit markets. Administration officials argue that in recoveries from previous recessions, budget deficits have been high but interest rates have fallen.

But Elliott Platt, money market analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, countered, "In those instances, interest rates were contained by the weakness of private demand.

"The federal budget deficits were placing upward pressure on rates, but that pressure was offset by the weakness in the private sector."

Mr. Jones also said that in previous recoveries, the Federal Reserve had been accommodative, helping the economy along by allowing substantial expansion in money supply. This time, the Fed is clearly determined to hold the monetary reins tightly in its continuing attempt to win a lasting reduction in inflation, he said.

Mr. Jones also noted that financial markets have believed during past recoveries that budget deficits would fall. Now, they are already discounting large and increasing deficits.

With big federal deficits their primary concern, many business leaders seemed to pay relatively little attention to how the business community had fared in the budget. Tax experts noted that, although Mr. Reagan has declared himself against raising taxes, the proposed budget would place significant new taxes on business, greatly offsetting the relief provided in the tax package that Congress approved last year.

"For fiscal 1983, the president's new tax proposals take back about 70 percent of the corporate tax reductions provided in the Economic Recovery Tax Act," said Emil M. Sunley, an economist with the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, who was deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for taxes in the Carter administration.

But David I. Margolis, president of Colt Industries, who served as a member of New York City's Emergency Financial Control Board, said, "My immediate concern is that the whole economy is so bad that various taxes won't make much of a difference.

"If interest rates do not come down, we're not going to get the type of reinvestment that will support the economic scenarios the administratioo is talking of."

The predictions of further difficulties did not seem to shake the faith of those who think the administration's program eventually will rescue the economy.

John D. deButts, former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., commented, "I don't like big deficits, either, and obviously they will be a strain on the economy. But I still feel we're on the right track, and I just want to see us let it work."

Another argument advanced by the administration is that the 25 percent three-stage personal tax cuts already legislated will bring a sharp increase in savings, providing a bigger pool which can be invested in securities.

Consequently the borrowing needs of the government can be easily absorbed by credit markets without pushing up interest rates.

Richard Nenneman of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, said that the change in the savings rate will not be "material enough to drastically alter the problem of financing a $100-billion-plus deficit year after year."

And Mr. Jones, while conceding that the savings rate is rising and is likely to rise further, from the current 6 percent to between 7 percent and 8 percent, said that as long as shorter term securities continue to have as high or higher yields than long-term bonds, savers will prefer short-term investments, especially in a time of economic uncertainty.

This will keep long-term rates from falling and prevent companies from borrowing long-term, he said.

Regan Offers No Guarantee on Deficit

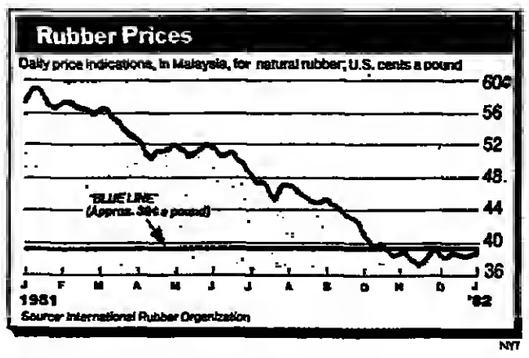
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday there is no guarantee the 1983 budget deficit will remain within the administration's prediction of $91.5 billion.

Asked in a televised interview if there is any guarantee that the deficit will not go higher, Mr. Regan said, "Obviously, there can't be any guarantees because one never knows what the state of the economy will do. "There could be any number of untoward outside happenings that would throw things out."

While acknowledging that the 1982 and 1983 deficits are very large, he said, "They are no larger relative to our gross national product than deficits were in 1974, 1975 and some other years."

For example, he said, the deficit projected for fiscal 1983 would amount to 2.7 percent of projected GNP in that year, compared with the 4 percent of the GNP that the 1976 deficit reflected.



Buffer Stock Manager Puts Bounce in Rubber Prices

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Defending the "blue line" is John J. Reidl's specialty.

He does not play ice hockey; he plays the world's rubber market. He is manager of the International Natural Rubber Organization's buffer stock, and thousands of the world's rubber producers rely on him to keep international rubber prices from getting out of hand.

The "blue line" that Mr. Reidl defends is the price below which the world's rubber producers begin to suffer the effects of overproduction. At those levels, small-scall rubber growers, whom the rubber organization was established to protect, cannot make a living by tapping their rubber trees.

Thus, when the price is low, as it is now, Mr. Reidl is expected to buy rubber, up to 550,000 metric tons (605,000 tons) of it — about one-seventh of the world's annual production — using money provided by the world's largest consuming and producing countries. When the price is too high, he is expected to sell rubber, again up to 550,000 metric tons.

In Mr. Reidl's office, situated here in the capital of the world's largest rubber producer, there is a chart that even to the untrained eye shows that rubber prices have been sliding for more than a year.

Holding the Line

But the important thing, Mr. Reidl said, is that in the past few weeks, prices appear to have stabilized. "We're holding up the market," the retired Goodyear Rubber general manager said. "We're defending the blue line."

Unlike crude oil or iron ore, the supply of natural rubber depends on thousands of small landholders. Malaysia, which produces about 48 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders,

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Pressures Mount For OPEC Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

ABU DHABI — The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates said Monday that he and his Gulf counterparts plan this week to discuss the possibility of convening an emergency OPEC meeting on the softening world oil market.

Mana Said al-Oteiba, who is also president of OPEC, said the meeting will deal with "adopting decisions suiting current conditions in the oil market."

The announcement came as Iran and Britain confirmed that they had cut their official oil prices in response to the recent downward spiral in the spot, or noncontract, market for crude. Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer, has reportedly come under intense pressure from other cartel members to cut output to buoy prices.

Iran cut its light-crude price to $33.20 a barrel, putting it below the $34 benchmark price for Saudi Arabian crude. British National Oil Corp., meanwhile, reduced its North Sea Forties crude $1.50 a barrel to $35.

Mr. al-Oteiba said Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah were scheduled to arrive in Abu Dhabi later Monday.

The ministers are getting together here for the biannual meeting, beginning Tuesday, of the International Energy Committee, the Emirates news agency reported.

OPEC's next scheduled meeting is slated for May 20 in Quito. At is last meeting in December, the cartel raised the benchmark price to $34 from $32, but agreed on reductions in the differentials charged for quality and proximity to markets. The changes reduced marginally the average price of OPEC oil.

Mr. al-Oteiba said the present imbalance between supply and demand, and the cutting of official prices by some OPEC members had raised the possibility of an earlier meeting.

Industry sources said various OPEC countries, finding it increasingly hard to sell their crude in a glutted market, would support a call for an extraordinary meeting before Quito.

The chairman of the International Eoergy Committee, Johannes Wittiven, said that Saudi Arabia "may intervene to restore equilibrium to the oil market by reducing its current daily output of 8 million barrels."

"Any oew reductions in the price of crude will not have near-term effects in restoring stability to the oil market, which is suffering from a severe shortage in demand," Mr. Wittiven told the Gulf news agency.

With prices on the spot market down by more than 5 percent in the past 10 days, the companies pumping Saudi oil are believed to be curtailing their purchases. These companies — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California — customarily dispose of oil they do not need on the spot market, and they have recently been losing about $1 on every barrel they sell.

Cuts Possible

Already, Saudi Arabia's daily production has reportedly declined by nearly 2.5 million barrels a day from last year's peak of 10.3 million. Last month, oil analysts said, production fell about 500,000 barrels a day from the previous level of 8.5 million barrels a day.

Sheikh Yamani said last month that he did not rule out further price cuts for medium and heavy grades of crude, although he has said OPEC's $34 a barrel price should remain frozen until the end of the year.

Dollar Advances In Thin Trading

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar closed higher on European foreign exchange markets Monday, around its peaks for the day, dealers said.

They noted market caution because of Monday's meeting of central bank governors from Europe and Japan at the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which is likely to increase pressure on the United States to restrain interest rates.

The U.S. unit closed at 2.3570 Deutsche marks, compared with Friday's 2.3440 DM close. The British pound closed at $1.8615, unchanged from Friday's close.

Dealers said the dollar pushed ahead following the fall of $1.4 billion in U.S. M-1 money supply reported Friday by the Federal Reserve, which they called too small to convince the market that recent sharp growth was temporary.

Interest rates also appear firmly underpinned by President Reagan's 1983 budget proposals, which include a deficit of $91.5 billion, they added.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Canso Unit in U.S. Files to Reorganize

Reuters

CALGARY, Canada — United Canso Oil & Gas said its J.E. Carter Energy unit has filed to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code, which gives it legal protection while it restructures.

Canso said its U.S. subsidiary, which owns Carter, has loaned Carter $6.7 million and the amount of the subsidiary's loss, if any, cannot be determined yet. Canso said its U.S. subsidiary acquired Carter for $200,000 in August, 1981, to secure oil and gas lease holdings in Texas.

Continental Airlines Seeks Loan to Avoid Cutbacks

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — About 5,000 employees, representing half the work force of troubled Continental Airlines, face layoffs unless a short-term $25 million loan and worker concessions are forthcoming, Roy M. Rawls, chief financial officer, said.

Mr. Rawls' comments Saturday came a day after Continental announced its lenders had cut off funds under a $125 million revolving credit arrangement to assure future short-term loans are secured by the airline's assets. Last week, Continental reported a record $60.4 million loss for 1981.

Mr. Rawls said Continental can return to break-even levels by the end of the year if the loan materializes and employees agree to work-rule and productivity concessions. He said he was confident Contintental can secure the $25 million loan, needed to meet immediate payroll and other expenses, by taking out a second mortgage on its 16-story building at Los Angeles International Airport.

Southeast Seeks to Void Chemical-Florida Merger

Reuters

MIAMI — Southeast Banking said it filed suit in the U.S. District Court seeking to void a merger agreement between Chemical Bank and Florida National Banks of Florida and expects its directors to meet later this week to consider a plan to make an exchange or tender offer for the shares of Florida National.

Chemical announced Friday a definitive agreement to acquire Florida National when permitted to do so by banking laws.

Southeast gave no details of its proposed tender for Florida National. It said its lawsuit charges that, among other things, the merger agreement and related transactions between Chemical and Florida National violate banking, federal securities, and other laws and seeks to deprive Florida National shareholders of the benefit of other potential merger proposals.

NYSE Prices Dive on U.S. Deficit Projection

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Monday to their lowest level in more than three months under the combined weight of President Reagan's proposed budget deficit for 1983 and disappointing money-supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.60 points to close at 833.43, its lowest close since Oct. 29, 1981, when it hit 832.95. Declines outnumbered advances by more than than five to one, and volume fell to 48.5 million shares from 53.35 million Friday.

Analysts said President Reagan's projection of a $91.5-billion budget deficit in fiscal 1983 fueled concerns that interest rates will remain high for some time. "The budget deficit is spooking both the bond and stock markets," Newton Zinder, senior vice president at E.F. Hutton, said.

Some analysts said early in the day that the market was trying to establish a base or support level at the 840 mark, causing selling to ease off at that point. But Mr. Zinder said "there is nothing magic about the 840 level."

The average has not closed below 840 since Jan. 13, when it hit 838.95, and some analysts predicted it may continue to fall to its September low of 824.01.

Most of the budget's provisions — calling for a massive military buildup and further deep cuts in social programs — had been anticipated. Analysts and lawmakers expect the budget to undergo major rewriting in Congress and consider's Mr. Reagan's deficit projection too low.

"The size of the proposed deficit reinforces the market's uneasiness about interest rates," Dreyfus Vice President Monte Gordon said. "It tends to indicate the Fed's restrictive monetary policy won't change. The Fed will have little room to ease."

The Federal Reserve Friday reported that the U.S. money supply, seasonally adjusted, fell $1.4 billion for the latest week. This was, howwever, not as big a decline as was expected.

Chase Manhattan Bank and Marine Midland Bank Monday joined other major banks by raising their prime to the prevailing 16½ percent rate.

Chase, the second-largest commercial bank in the United States, did not comment on its move, but economists have attributed the prime rate's jump to increases in banks' cost of acquiring funds and to relatively strong demand for credit.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were among the weakest groups, reacting to sharp declines in the price of crude oil on the spot market. Pennzoil dropped 1½ to 45, Standard Oil of Indiana 1¼ to 40, Superior 1⅜ to 32½, Phillips 1⅞ to 35¼, Texas International 1⅛ to 19⅞ and Standard Oil of Ohio 1¼ to 32⅜8. In corporate news, Gulf & Western Industries reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday that it has raised its stake in J.P. Stevens to 2,409,600 shares, or 16.7 percent.

Gulf & Western said the total includes 156,600 shares acquired on the open market between Nov. 30 and Feb. 2 for $2.4 million. Gulf and Western said it bought the shares for investment.

Th Defense Department said Monday that Raytheon had been awarded a $198.9 million contract by the Army for production of Patriot missiles.

UAW Seeks Reopener In Ford Contract Talks

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers will ask for an automatic reopener clause in the contract negotiations with Ford, union sources said Monday as the talks resumed.

The UAW asked for an automatic reopener at General Motors during talks that collapsed Jan. 28. The clause would have reopened the contract for negotiations if car sales improved to a specified level.

The sources said that at Ford no such trigger reopening level has been set. But they said Ford's offer of profit-sharing could raise the issue of an automatic reopener level based on sales.

At General Motors, a reopener triggered by a rise above the average level of sales from 1977 through 1980 was proposed.

They said the UAW also will make proposals designed to protect jobs when Ford moves more production the table.

Ford's proposal, to run through Sept. 14, 1984, asks the company's 106,200 autoworkers to accept a wage freeze until June 6, 1983, to accept one-week cuts in paid vacations and to forfeit eight annual paid personal holidays. New hires would have to wait five years before getting full wages and benefits.

In exchange, the No. 2 U.S. automaker offered to guarantee at least 50 percent of base pay for laid-off workers with at least 15 years' seniority, a profit-sharing program, improved retirement and supplemental unemployment benefits, a transfer program for laid-off senior workers and a one-year moratorium on plant closings.

Chrysler, meanwhile, joined Ford and General Motors and Monday began offering rebates of up to $2,000 on certain car and truck lines.

GM started the latest round of rebates on Jan. 29, after the collapse of its concession talks with the UAW. Ford last Wednesday matched the GM scheme, acknowledging it did so only because of GM's action.

While no deadline on the Ford talks has been set, bargainers had said they hoped to wrap up negotiations by late this week. On Saturday, Ford's chief negotiator, Peter J. Pestillo, said they could last another week.

Trade Threat Seen by EEC In U.S. Plan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — An EEC trade official began talks Monday with the Reagan administration and congressional leaders after warning that international trade would be jeopardized if Congress retaliates against foreign competition.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the European Economic Community's commissioner for external relations, told reporters Sunday that certain proposals being considered by Congress "could start the end of the multilateral system and cause great danger for world trade."

Mr. Haferkamp said the United States and the EEC must resist political and economic pressures for trade protectionism.

The partners have common political and economic needs and cannot afford a trade war, he said.

But he acknowledged that current disputes over steel and agricultural trade, which will top the agenda during the two days of talks, were very serious.

EEC officials have charged that unfair trade practice actions filed against community members by U.S. steel companies are a form of harassment that will undermine European efforts to restructure the steel industry in Western Europe.

U.S. law provides for the imposition of penalty duties if the U.S. steel companies can show economic injury as a result of illegal subsidies or "dumping" by foreign producers.

"We strongly hold the opinion that such evidence is lacking," Mr. Haferkamp said, adding that European steel imports account for less than 1 percent of the U.S. market.

AP

Wilhelm Haferkamp

A preliminary ruling on the question of economic injury will be announced by the U.S. International Trade Commission later this month. But final rulings may not come until the summer — an almost unbearable wait for the European industry, Mr. Haferkamp said.

Neither the Europeans nor the Americans expect any resolution of the steel dispute at this week's talks. "It is very unlikely we will do more (on steel) at this meeting than exchange notes," a U.S. official said.

Resentment

EEC officials made little effort to hide their resentment over U.S. complaints about European agricultural subsidies.

Mr. Haferkamp repeatedly stressed that international agreements allow subsidies for farm products unless they provide a country with an unfair share of the world market.

The United States has filed formal complaints about European subsidies for wheat flour, poultry, sugar, canned fruit and pasta.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb.8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.fr.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.579	4.796	109.74 *	43.18 *	0.2854	—	8.443 *	136.38 *	23.49 *
Brussels (a)	40.86	74.53	17.0335	6.704	3.1908 *	15.519	—	21.2115	3.203
Frankfurt	2.3555	4.3825	—	39.36 *	1.87 x	91.16 *	5.873 *	124.25 *	20.54 *
London (b)	1.8608	—	4.388	11.1565	2.347.72	4.8115	74.62	3.5265	14.3403
Milan	1,255.80	2,334.00	534.70	210.55	—	487.16	37.398	665.10	143.08
New York	—	1.8585	0.4231	0.1664	0.0796 *	0.2058	0.0248	0.5261	0.129
Paris	5.9725	11.119	254.23 *	—	4.76 x	221.77 *	14.929 *	316.40 *	77.59 *
Zurich	1.8922	3.522	80.47 *	31.66 *	0.1506	72.26 *	4.7223 *	—	24.575 *
ECU	1.042	0.6598	2.4477	6.2228	1.309.31	2.6861	41.7061	1.9681	8.0224

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
1.0917	Australian $	0.916	0.0585	Israeli shekel	17.086	0.4749	Singapore $	2.1055
0.0605	Austrian schilling	16.52	0.0042	Japanese yen	234.475	1.821	S. African rand	0.5794
0.0253	Belgian fin. franc	44.68	3.5087	Kuwaiti dinar	0.285	0.0014	S. Korean won	710.55
0.8274	Canadian $	1.2086	0.4334	Malay. ringgit	2.307	0.0101	Spanish peseta	99.00
0.1256	Danish krone	7.7108	0.1681	Norw. krone	5.9465	0.1741	Swedish krona	5.7468
0.2226	Finnish mark	4.491	0.1143	Phil. peso	8.7489	0.0565	Taiwan $	17.71
0.0146	Greek drachma	68.05	0.0147	Port. escudo	67.914	Closed	Thai baht	—
0.171	Hong Kong $	5.8455	0.2921	Saudi riyal	3.4225	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6723
1.4956	Irish £	0.6686	1.1373	S.D.R.	0.8792			

£ Sterling: 1.2295 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.

SHAREHOLDERS : RIYAD BANK - 60% CREDIT LYONNAIS - 40%

BALANCE SHEET 31 December 1981

LIABILITIES	U.S.$	ASSETS	U.S.$
Issued Share Capital:			
80,000 Shares of US$ 100 each	8,000,000.00	Cash at Bankers	893,178.86
General Reserve	9,464,060.48	Short Term Funds	233,378,976.61
			234,272,155.47
Shareholders' Subordinated Loan Saudi Riyals 85,000,000	24,853,801.16		
		Banks Time Deposits	535,956,956.12
Total Capital Funds	42,317,861.64	Loans Short Term	23,301,754.38
		Loans Medium Term	134,375,155.88
		Loans Long Term	263,483,029.20
Time Deposits	1,135,503,919.45	Other Assets	29,393,189.81
Call Deposits	15,860,476.19	Bond Portfolio	7,146,657.20
Other Liabilities	34,650,028.80	Premises & Equipment	403,388.02
TOTAL:	1,228,332,286.08	TOTAL:	1,228,332,286.08

RESULTS

Profit before provisions	US$ 7,204,256.04
Net Profit	US$ 5,204,256.04
Dividend	US$ 400,000.00
Transfer to General Reserve	US$ 4,804,256.04

P. O. Box 20220, Manama Centre, Manama, Bahrain. Tel: 232030 Tlx: 9088 CRERYD BN

RIYAD BANK 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Gulf Riyad Bank is pleased to congratulate Riyad Bank on this occasion

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	10	Crt-feed				54	11¼	11	11	
36½	17½	CessAir	.40	4.3	6	1380	17¼	16¾	16¾	—⅛
26¼	16⅝	Chmpln	1.48	8.9	11	303	17¼	d16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
56	26¼	Chmt	pf4.50	12.	15.	14	27½	27	27½	—½
11⅛	7⅛	ChampSp	.80	11.	11	300	7½	7⅛	7½	
12	6⅛	ChartCo	1	13.	13	133	6¾	6	6	—⅝
10½	3½	Chart	wt			73	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
11⅞	8¾	Chart	pf1.65		17.	79	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
14¼	11⅝	ChasFd	1.28e		9.4	155	13⅝	13	13	—⅛
39⅝	43⅝	Chase	3.40	5.8	5	992	59	58⅝	58⅝	—⅛
43	33¼	Chase	pf5.25	15.		10	35¼	35¼	35¼+	¼
9⅝	7¼	Chatwsn	.40	4.5	6	14	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
63	46½	ChmNY	3.84	7.7	4	74	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	—1¼
27⅞	20⅞	ChNY	pf1.87	8.3		68	22½	22⅛	22½	
39⅝	23	ChesVa	1.68	4.4	8	163	25¼	24½	24¾+	⅛
31⅛	30	ChesPn	1.72	5.2	10	289	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
33	16¼	CHW	n		5	22	19	18⅝	18½—	⅞
78⅝	21⅝	ChlMilw			47	15	59	57¾	57¾—	1¼
63½	18¼	ChlMil	pf			5	51	51⅛	51¼—	1¼
24⅝	17	ChlPneT	2	11.	14	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
13⅝	6½	ChlFull	.40	3.4	12	65	11⅞	11	11	—⅛
40	26⅝	ChrlSCR	1.52t	4.3	14	344	35⅝	35	35	—⅛
10⅛	6½	ChCit	pf 1	15.		1	7	7	7	+⅛
15⅝	4	Chrlsin			12	5	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
28¼	16¼	Chrona	1.10	4.3	6	68	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	ChrysSr				1246	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Chrys	wt			1802	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅛	3⅝	Chrys	pf			148	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
32⅝	22	ChurCh	.84	3.0	8	129	28½	27½	28¼—	¼
28⅝	22¼	CinBell	2.72	9.8	7	34	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
16½	14	CinGE	2.16	14.	7	110	15¼	15	15⅛—	⅛
30	25⅝	CinG	pf 6	15.		230	27	26¼	27¼—	⅛
53	45	CinG	pf7.44	16.		200	46	46	46	—¼
48	37	CinG	pf9.52	14.		240	46½	46½	46½+	1¼
44¾	33	ClnMil	.72	3.2	11	153	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
30⅝	26⅝	CitiCrp	1.56	4.3	6	1683	25¾	24¾	24¾—	⅛
49⅝	34⅝	CitPS	2.40	4.8	7	2929	34⅝	d33¼	33⅝	—⅛
30⅝	20⅝	CityInv	1.40	5.9	7	3412	23⅝	23⅝	23¼—	⅛
47	32	CityIn	pf 2	4.4	8	10	36½	36	36	—⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Clabir	5.488	8.7	4	70	6½	5¾	5¾	
28⅛	24⅝	ClarkE	2.20	9.0	10	163	24¾	d24¼	24¼—	⅛
46¼	22⅝	ClvCif	1.40	6.2	8	181	29¼	29	29	—⅛
16½	13⅝	ClevEl	3.16	14.	6	301	19½	15	15⅛	
52	44	ClvEl	pf7.40	14.		2300	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	ClevPak	.80	7.4	7	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.94	7.3	6	458	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10¼	ClusttP	.76	5.2	7	99	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅛	9	CluettW	pf 1	9.4		10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11	6¼	Coachm			50	41	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
59½	25¼	Coastal	.80	1.4	11	179	37¼	37	37	—⅝
40⅛	30½	CocaCl	2.20	7.3	8	1164	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	ColgPm	.72	3.4	22	x1	19⅝	19¼	19¼+	⅛
13½	6⅛	Coleco		0	6⅝	106	10¼	9⅝	10	—⅛
39	16½	Colemn	1.20	5.4	13	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
18⅝	13⅝	ColgPal	1.20	4.3	9	1864	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅝	ColIdJk	.72	4.4	7	113	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅝	7	ColMP	s .24	1.9	5	85	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅝
24⅝	13½	ColPen		2.7	13	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
44½	26⅝	ColInd	s1.40	7.4	6	670	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
39	27⅝	ColGas	2.84	9.7	6	95	30	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
102	77½	ColSO	pf 6.25	8.2	13	34	76	75	75	—1
18⅝	12	CSO	pf s13.25	14.		240	15	14	15	
24⅝	16⅝	Combin	1.80	8.2	6	87	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
49⅝	31¾	ComEd	1.60	5.1	6	207	31⅛	d31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
27	14	Comdisk	s .20	1.4	16	229	20	19⅝	20	—⅛
9½	6⅝	CmSw	s .28	2.5	8	142	8	7⅝	7⅝	
47⅝	24	Comdrl			16	1039	49⅝	47¼	47½—	2¼
22⅝	17⅝	CmwE	2.80	14.	7	3544	20⅝	19	19	—⅝
20⅝	11⅛	CwE	pf 1.42	14.		9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11⅝	CwE	pf 1.90	14.		57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
15	12⅝	CwE	pf 3	14.		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
80	49	CwE	pf 8.50	14.		2500	82	82	82	+1
19½	13⅝	CwE	pf 2.37	14.		30	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	CwE	pf 2.87	15.		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
51	42	CwE	pf 7.24	14.		2200	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
14⅝	13⅝	ComEd	1.88	14.	6	38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
87⅝	70	ComEd	pf8.00		2	220	70½	d69	69	—1¼
67⅝	43	Comsat	2.30	3.7	12	307	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝—	1¼
26⅝	17⅝	Conagra	.92	3.6	16	56	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Comsr			11	118	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅝	11⅛	ConsSc			37	834	21⅝	20	20½—	1⅝
49⅝	35⅝	Colvsn	.8	4.5	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
21½	16	ConAgr	.84	7.0	5	62	31	29	32	—7⅝
37⅝	28⅝	ConsMd	2.20	7.8	5	10	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
36⅝	30⅝	ConsGn	1.74	3.4	6	48	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	ConNG	2.20	14.	5	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Conrac	.80	3.3	9	395t	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
109	73	ConEd	pf 6	8.7		1	104	104	104	
35½	26⅝	ConEd	pf4.65	15.		280	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	1
39⅝	32⅝	ConEd	pf 5	15.		20	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
28⅝	21⅝	ConFds	2.13	6.3	7	153	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
80	59	ConF	pfA.50	5.8	10	77	77	77	77	
45	32¼	ConPr	1.52	4.3	4	53	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
52⅝	43	ConNG	3.24	8.1	6	7	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	ConPap	2.44	15.	5	263	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
30	26⅛	ConPw	pf4.50	17.		210	27	27	27	—1
55	46⅝	ConPw	pf4.52	9.0		220	50	50	50	—1⅝
59⅝	43⅝	ConPw	pf7.40	14.		280	46	45⅛	45⅛—	2⅛
53	44⅝	ConPw	pf7.72	16.		2400	47½	47	47	—⅛
53½	45	ConPw	pf7.76	14.		250	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	1⅛
27	24⅛	ConPw	pf 4	14.		10	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
27	22⅛	ConPw	pf3.84	17.		87	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
33⅝	27⅝	ConPw	pf3.88	14.		4	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
17½	14⅛	ConPw	pf2.23	16.		4	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
14⅝	14⅛	ConPw	pf2.43	15.		5	15	15	15	—⅛
5⅛	3⅝	ContAir		1.43		414	4	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4⅝	ContCap	.64	12.		23	6⅝	5¾	5⅝	
9⅝	6	ChtC	pf 1.25	16.		20	7⅝	d7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21⅝	22⅝	ContCo	2.60	9.5	5	176	26⅝	25⅝	26¼+	⅛
49½	31⅝	ContGrp	2.60	8.4	6	1291	31⅛	29⅝	31	—⅛
19½	14⅝	ContGp	pf 2	12.		10	16⅛	16	16	—⅝
34⅝	28⅝	ContOil	pf4.50	14.		153	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
42⅝	30⅝	ContIll	2	5.8	5	188	34⅝	34⅝	34½—	⅛
19½	14⅝	ContTel	1.54	10.	7	x181	14⅝	15½	15½	
42⅝	29⅝	ChData	s.55	1.6	8	930	35⅝	33	35⅛—	⅝
41⅛	30⅛	ChDtl	pf4.50	14.		2100	34	33	33	—1
30⅛	28⅝	Conwd	s1.80	5.4	7	15	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	ConvMt	.97r	2.3	20	151	3	3	3	⅛
55⅝	47	Coope	1.24	2.7	6	219	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
87	43¼	Coopl	pf2.90	6.1	3	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
44⅝	25⅛	CoorsJb	.50	2.8	10	40	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
21	12⅛	CoorT	s .54	3.7	3	48	14⅝	14⅝	14½—	½
47½	26⅝	Copwd	1.74	5.0	5	28	34	34⅛	34⅛—	½
13½	5⅝	Cordura	.60	7.4	7	120	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Corelin	s .44	2.4	10	13	13	13	13	
14⅝	13⅝	CornPd	1.20	5.2	8	209	44⅝	d44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
23	17⅝	CornBk	1.76	4.9	12	38	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
36½	25⅝	Cowles	1	3.4	10	46	29⅝	29¼	29⅝—	⅛
39⅝	27⅝	CoxBd	s .36	1.3	17	49	34	34	34	
44½	4⅝	Crafts		22	14	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	½
46⅝	32	Crane	1.60a	5.2	6	55	31⅛	30½	30½—	⅝
46⅝	22	CrayRs		9.0	10	163	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	CreditF	.50	4.0	10	192	12⅝	12½	12½	
21⅝	21⅝	CreditF	pf2.75	8.6		3	u21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
34⅝	28⅝	Crofton		1.5	5	30	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
42	27	CrockN	2.40	8.4	7	96	28⅝	28	28⅝—	⅛
28¼	14	CrckN	pf2.10	11.		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18⅝	14	CrmK	s 1.04	6.9	6	30	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
22	10	CrwCk		7.	7	15	37⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
53⅝	24⅝	CrwZel	2.20	9.0	10	1085	27	25½	25½—	⅛
59	36¼	CrZel	pf4.63	12.		24	37½	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
38½	27⅝	CrumF	1.44	5.4	5	941	27¼	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Culbro	.50c	2.7	8	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
58⅝	32⅝	CumEn	3	6.0	3	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	CurrInc	1.10	15.		24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅝	33½	CurWr	1	2.8	4	14	35⅝	35½	35½—	⅝
22	22⅝	Cyclops	1.10g	4.8	4	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
		D—D—D								
5⅛	2⅝	DMG			20	212	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Damon	.20	2.6		50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22	12½	DanRiv	1.13	7.3	6	150	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
33½	23⅝	DataCp	1.60	4.0	8	344	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
26⅝	13⅝	Daniel	s.10	5.0	22	19	19	19	19	—⅛
34⅝	43⅝	DartInl	n3.60	7.2	8	174	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
68⅝	40½	DataGn			13	115	52⅝	49⅝	51⅝—	1⅛
19⅝	6⅝	DatTer				52	9⅝	9	9	⅛
67½	34⅝	Datsnt			14	4502	36	d33½	33½—	1⅝
14⅝	10½	Dayco	.54	4.7	8	38	13⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
21⅝	21⅝	DayHd	s1.10	3.9	18	99	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
15⅝	12	DayHL	1.20	13.	6	152	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
53½	43⅝	DPL	pf 3.70	14.		270	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	1⅝
94½	81	DPL	pf12.50	15.		220	84½	84½	84½—	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	DeanF	n	1.	7	17	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
47⅝	32⅝	Deere	2	4.1	9	2149	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	DelmP	1.56	6.1	7	227	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	DeltaA	s 1	3.8	12	2266	27	26½	26½—	⅛
19⅝	7½	Deltona		6	30	814	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
31½	22⅝	DlxCh	s 1	4.9	9	x265	25⅝	d22⅝	23⅝—	⅛
30	17⅝	DevMfg	1.20	6.9	7	14	21⅝	21⅝	21½+	⅛
21⅝	22⅝	Dexnys	.36	3.1	9	304	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝+	⅛
10½	11⅝	Dentply	.88	5.2	13	21	14⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
17	11⅛	DeSoto	1.12	9.8	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅝	10⅝	DetEd	1.68	15.	6	386	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	DetE	pf5.50	9.4		1	58½	58½	58½+	1⅛
54	33⅝	DetE	pf7.32	15.		230	54	57	54	+1½
52⅛	43	DetE	pf7.60	12.		200	46½	46½	46½	
21	43⅛	DetE	pf7.45	17.		200	43⅛	43	43	+⅛
50	42⅝	DetE	pf7.36	17.		260	45⅝	44	44	—1
21⅛	16⅝	DE	pfF2.75	14.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
20⅝	16½	DE	pfB 2.75	16.		15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
35⅝	24⅝	DE	pfK 4.12	15.		8	25¼	25	25¼+	⅛
15⅝	12½	DetEd	pf2.08	14.		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22	20⅝	Dexter	1.10	2.8	8	24	22⅛	21⅝	22	
14	7⅝	DiGior	.64	7.4	6	40	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
26¼	18⅝	DiGio	pf2.25	15.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
49⅝	20⅝	DialCo	1.40	2.8	11	64	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
41⅛	26⅛	DialInt	2.20	5.9	15	102	37⅛	37	37	—⅛
39⅝	22	DiamS	1.76	7.1	12	3763	25¼	24¾	24⅝—	⅛
54¼	31⅛	Diebld	s .80	1.5	15	x90	52⅝	52	52	
113¼	80½	Digital		4.0	6	15	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	DiMw	n.70b	5.5	8	63	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Dillon	1.36b	6.4	7	63	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
67⅝	42⅝	Disney	1.20	2.4	14	735	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	½
48	29⅝	Divrsfn				5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	DrPep	.80	4.3	9	270	13⅛	12⅝	12	—⅛
25⅝	13	Dome	s .16			264	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	1
33⅝	26⅝	Donald	.44	3.8	8	43	22⅝	22	22	—⅛
16	7⅛	DonLJ	.36	1.5	11	x343	14⅝	13⅝	14	—⅛
43	30⅝	Dorsey	1.42	3.5	10	37	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
31	16	Dorsey	1	3.1	8	33	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
33	24⅛	Dover	s .44	2.3	11	169	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
39	22⅛	DowCh	1.80	7.7	8	1491	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
65¼	39⅝	DowJn	s1.08	2.4	20	122	46	45⅛	45⅝—	⅛
31⅛	13⅝	Drexel	.36	4.5	11	101	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
51	35	Dresr	.68	2.7	6	1481	25½	d24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	Dreyfs	1.99e	14.		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38⅝	14⅝	DreyHy	.40c	1.2	10	57	34	33⅝	34⅝—	⅛
56	35⅝	duPont	2.40	4.9	6	3075	50	d35	50	—1⅝
24⅝	24⅛	duPont	pf2.50	13.		2	26½	26¼	26½—	½
42⅝	34	duPont	pf4.50	13.		14	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
22⅝	16	DukeP	2.20	11.	7	867	21	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
59	54⅝	Duke	pfB.70	16.		x1160	55⅝	55	55	—⅝
63	52	Duke	pfL.50	15.		2390	53½	53½	53½	
57	49	Duke	pfJ.80	15.		x110	52	52	52	+1
22⅝	18⅝	Duke	pfJ.60	15.		5	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
21⅛	22⅝	Duke	pfL.98	14.		150	23½	23½	23½+	1⅛
70⅛	53⅝	DunBr	2.36	3.4	15	171	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝—	⅛
14⅝	17⅝	DuvL	1.40	14.	7	119	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
10	16	Dvx	pfA2.16	13.		x530	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅝	12⅛	Dvx	pf 2	14.		x610	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12½	Dvx	pfC2.10	16.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	Dvx	pfD2.21	15.		x100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
22	13⅝	DycoPt	.15e		11	11	21	21	21	
23	19⅝	DynAm	.15	2.1	6	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		E—E—E								
29⅝	16⅛	EGG	s		16	154	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
55⅝	38⅝	E Sys	s	2.2	16	7	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	EastGF	.56	2.2	14	12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
22	17⅝	Eaton	1.32	7.3	5	21	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
13⅝	6⅝	EastAir				1001	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	EAL	wtD			44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	EsAir	pf2.40	19.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14	—⅛
30⅝	15⅝	EsAir	pfJ.20	20.		42	16⅝	14	14	—⅛
27⅝	18	EastGF	1.20	5.4	8	322	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	1⅛
13⅝	8⅝	EastUt	1.70	15.	6	57	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
45⅝	40⅝	EsKod	.36	4.1	9	1912	76⅝	73⅝	75⅝	
41⅛	27⅝	Eaton	1.72	3.9	10	32	44⅝	44	44	—⅛
14⅝	10	Echlin	.52	4.7	12	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	Edgcmb	s .92	6.7	9	922	14⅝	14	14	—⅛
31⅛	22½	EdisBr	1.44	4.1	6	75	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
34⅝	24⅛	Edsrd	s .40	2.8	7	83	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
22	19⅝	EdisNJ	2.40	14.1	11	470	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
28⅝	19⅝	EIPaso			5	15	16	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	EPG	pfF2.35	15.		123	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
25½	20⅝	EPG	pfJ.75	15.		32	24	24	24	
5	2⅝	FstFo				144	12	3	3¼—	1-32
13-16	¼	FstFo	wt			6	9	7	7⅝	⅛
17⅝	14	FtUnR	s1.04	8.0	6	90	7⅝	7⅝	7½—	⅛
10	6⅝	FtWsk	.60	8.1	6	50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅝	25⅝	FtWsc	3	7.3	4	14	24	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
43	22⅝	Fischb	3	5.2	8	9	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	FishFds	.40	5.5	7	517	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
14⅝	9	FlexEl	.52	4.1	21	127	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	Flemng	1.24	5.2	7	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	
32⅛	17⅝	Flexlv	.68	4.9	77	287	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Flexi	pf1.61	17.		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
31⅛	25⅝	Flexi	pfZ.25	11.		181	28	28	28	
32⅝	21⅝	FlstFt	s.16		6	22	45	22	28⅝—	⅛
30	17⅝	FloidP	n		24	80	20⅝	19⅛	19½—	½
22⅝	20⅝	FlorEC	6.10	1.3	12	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
22	22⅝	FlaPL	3.04	11.	7	824	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	FlaPw	1.80	11.	6	174	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
44⅝	14½	FloSfl	s .70	4.1	9	6	17	17	17	
45⅝	34⅝	Flwstr			17	381	22⅝	22	22	—2⅝
82	25⅝	Fluor	.60

هكذا من الأصل

Buying Stabilizes Rubber Price

(Continued from Page 7)

48 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders, many of whom depend almost entirely on rubber for their livelihood. Thus the actions of the rubber organization are particularly important to this nation's economy.

The consumption of rubber plunged in 1981 as the recession worsened in the United States. The U.S. automobile industry, which uses 60 percent of the world's natural rubber, cut back sharply on its purchases.

The market authority of the International Natural Rubber Organization, though confirmed by only 24 of the world's 31 rubber-trading nations, was put into effect in late 1980.

Big Surprise

The agreement that is the basis of the organization is expected to be ratified by the remaining nations, including the Soviet Union, by April 22.

When the rubber organization began operating, "prices were at all-time highs," Mr. Reidl said. "None of us ever thought it would do this," he said, referring to the market decline.

From late 1980, rubber prices dropped almost daily. By mid-February last year, the price fell from the "must-sell" range and below, into the "may-sell" range.

Between April and October, 1981, the price plunged drastically until mid-October, when it reached the limits of the organization's "may-buy" range — the "blue line" to which Mr. Reidl referred. Prices were falling rapidly into the "must-buy" price level when the organization intervened.

Mr. Reidl has the sole responsibility for keeping rubber above the first danger zone, designated by a blue line drawn on his price chart. Now, in the weakest market in three years, Mr. Reidl, with about $150 million collected from member nations since last October, is about the only buyer in the market.

But, under the impact of daily buying, the market has begun to stabilize, and has actually managed to inch slightly upward since the organization's intervention.

Its Only Activity

"I think INRO had something to do with it," said K. Algamar, the organization's executive director.

Beyond its impact on the world market, the organization has no power of its own. Created by the International Natural Rubber Agreement of 1979, the International Natural Rubber Organization is a neutral third party in the customary bickering between the producers and the consumers of rubber until the agreement expires in 1984.

Mr. Reidl is not allowed to divulge how much rubber he has bought, nor when or where. But, by dealing through brokers, the organization has purchased several thousand tons of rubber of various grades on markets in Singapore, London, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur and New York since October. And, had the organization not moved to stabilize the market, Mr. Reidl believes that prices would have dropped further.

"If we are not stabilizing the price," Mr. Reidl said, "we've bought a hell of a lot of rubber."

Buffer stocks, which are a common mechanism to protect commodities, have worked with varying success. The agreement to establish the organization, which set up the first such buffer stock for rubber, is the only commodities accord thus far negotiated under the United Nations auspices and is the only one to attempt to base its market-stabilization efforts on market trends rather than on arbitrary price floors and ceilings.

Malaysian Discontent

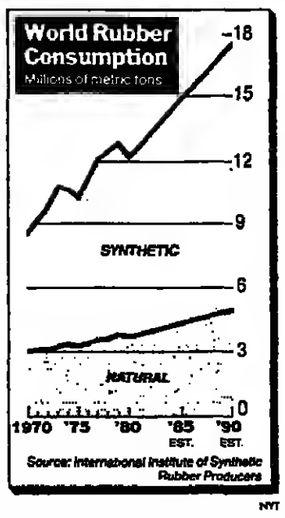
Still, the rubber organization is so new that no one is certain that it will work. And, now that it has been able to act for the first time, producers are beginning to question whether the agreement under which it was formed provides them with enough protection.

Malaysia has been urging that the price structure be lifted to allow the organization to act more quickly to offset falling prices.

"The International Natural Rubber Organization must, as a matter of urgency, update their price ranges so that the stabilization mechanism does effectively what it is intended for and allegedlydesigned to do," said B.C. Sekhar of the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board and the Malaysian rubber industry's recognized industry spokesman. The present price, he said, allows only the large and efficient rubber estates to recover their production costs.

Thus, as part of its responsibility to maintain economic stability among its member nations, the organization recognizes that producers are being hurt by the drop in prices.

"The buffer stock is only a safety net," Mr. Reidl said. "Our other job here is to promote rubber production."



Malaysia Asserts New Rules For Tin Market Are Unfair

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian government, attacking recent changes in regulations on the London Metal Exchange, said Monday that the time has come for producers to explore the possibility of setting up an alternative arrangement for the marketing of tin.

Datuk Paul Leong, the country's primary industries minister, also said that the government could not rule out a production cutback to counteract what it called disruptive disposals of tin from the U.S. strategic stockpile.

Malaysia, which has protested to the United States over its stockpile releases on the international market, announced a week ago it has begun discussions with other major producers on the possible formation of a producers association.

Mr. Leong, raising the possibility that Malaysia and other producers could divert their tin from the LME, said last week's move to change the market's rules had cast "serious doubts on the LME being an efficient and fair market mechanism."

Market Distortion

"It is unfortunate that such an institution in which a large amount of our tin has been sold should now seek to protect short sellers who are depressing an already weak tin market through excessive and indiscriminate short selling," he said.

Short-sellers sell tin for delivery at a future date in the hope prices will fall between sale and delivery, producing a profit.

Mr. Leong said the move to limit the penalty imposed on short-sellers and then fail to deliver tin according to the terms of the contract "was but a recent example of how even the working of a commodity market can be distorted to favor certain groups."

The LME, faced with a dealers' scramble for supplies to meet obligations to a mystery buyer largely in control of the market, decided to limit the penalty to be paid by short sellers for deferring their commitments until tin is more readily available.

"It might well be that producers have to set up their own marketing arrangement and if need be to work out a central marketing arrangement," Mr. Leong said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

France

Perrier

	1981	1980
Year		
Profits	60.0	52.5

United States

Anheuser-Busch

	1981	1980
4th Quar.		
Revenue	935.0	800.5
Profits	43.8	35.1
Per Share	0.97	0.78
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	3,850.	3,300.
Profits	217.40	171.8
Per Share	4.79	3.80

Du Pont

	1981	1980
4th Quar.		
Revenue	8,440.	3,530.
Profits	328.0	215.0
Per Share	1.35	1.36
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	22,800.	13,700.
Profits	1,080.	744.0
Per Share	5.81	4.73

General Signal

	1981	1980
4th Quar.		
Revenue	434.9	394.9
Profits	32.50	29.92
Per Share	1.17	1.13
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,700.	1,520.
Profits	N.A.	104.21
Per Share	4.23	4.01

U.S. Gold Exchange To Add 4 Coins to List

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The new American Gold Coin Exchange unit of the American Stock Exchange will trade in four additional coins beginning Wednesday, a spokesman said Monday.

The market has been trading exclusively in Canadian "Maple Leaf" coins since it began trading Jan. 21. The new coins will be the Austrian 100 Corona, the South African Krugerrand, the Mexican 50 peso, and the Mexican one ounce coin.

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DOLLAR (U.S.)	15 %
STERLING (£)	15,75%
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MARK (Deutsch)	12,75%
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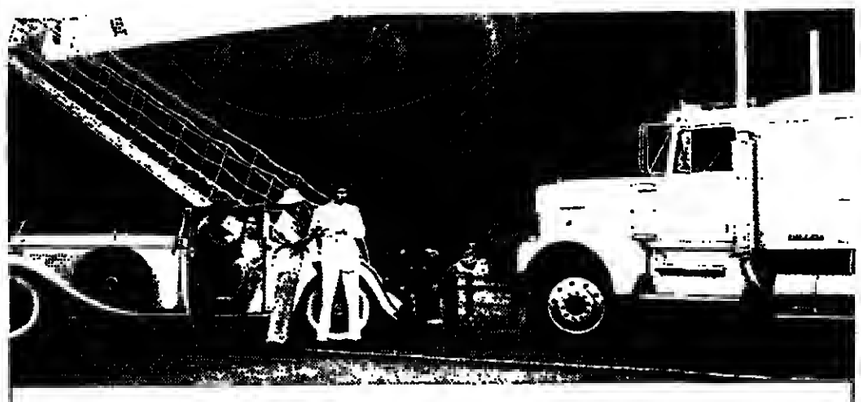

"A price like that", he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"

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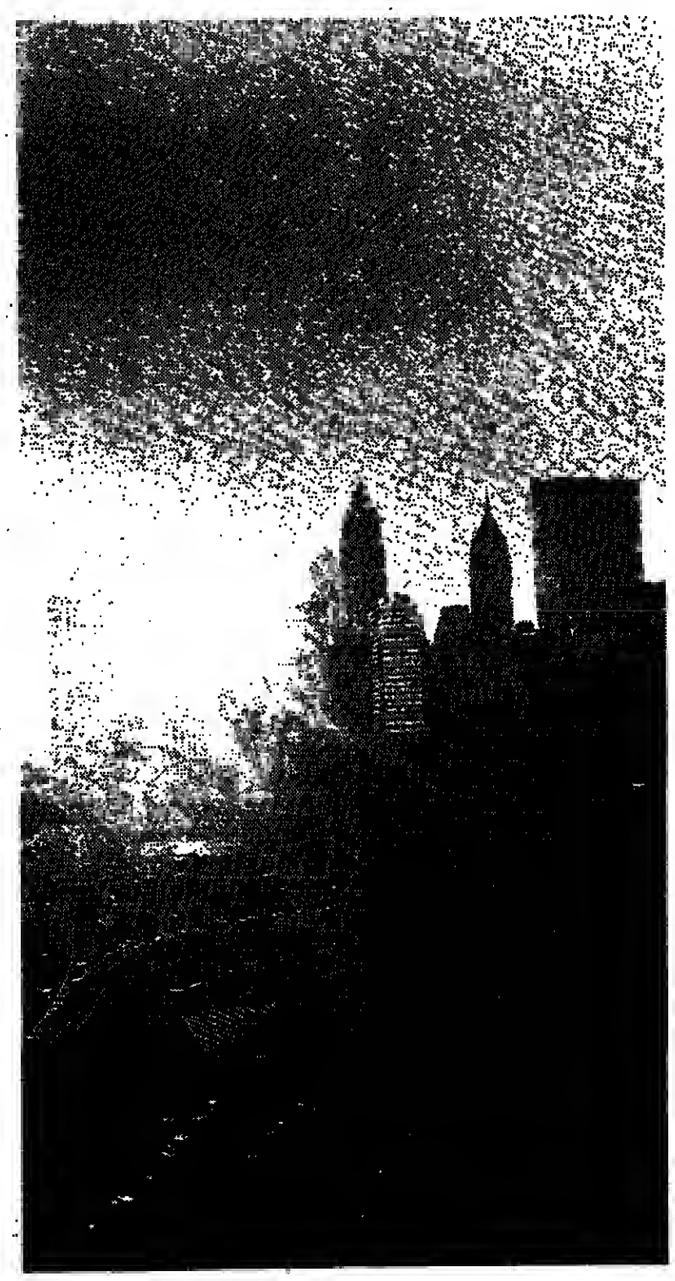

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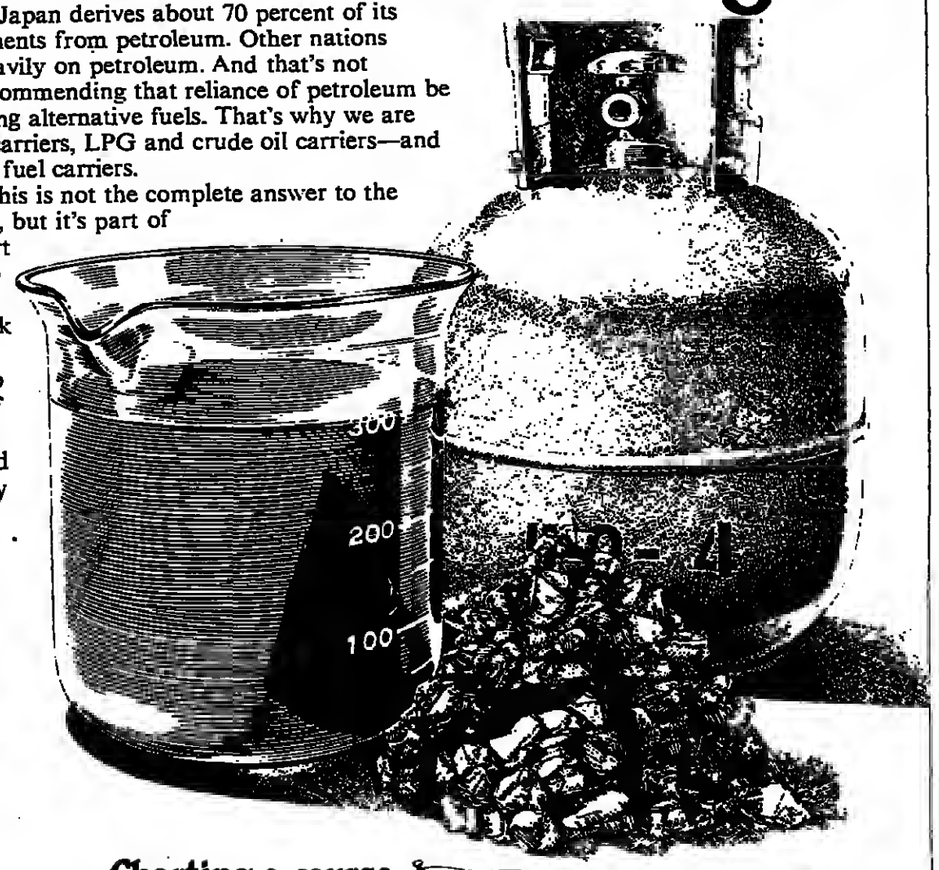

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
66½	48½	TImi	pfC4.50	7.8		122	57½	57½	57½	
58½	42	TimesM		2	4.4	11	30	44	45¼	—⅜
78	57⅞	Timkn	2.40	5.8	7	33	59⅝	59	59⅛	—⅜
29⅝	18	TodShip		1	4.0	4	36	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
18⅝	15	Tokhm	s.54	3.8	7	36	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅜
15⅝	13½	TolEds	2.36	15.	9	152	16½	15¾	15⅝	
34¼	20	TomkaCo	.70e		2.7	7	26	26	26	
12⅛	8⅝	TooRol	.40b		3.4	18	26	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
27½	6⅝	TorcCo					240	7⅝	7⅝	—½
28⅛	12	Tosco				14	491	1.4⅝	13⅝	1.3⅝	—⅜
21⅝	12⅛	Towle	.44		2.4	8	65	18⅝	18½	+⅛
45⅛	16½	TovRU	s			20	191	33⅛	33⅛	33½	—1
33½	19½	Tracor	s.32		1.4	11	134	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
30	10⅝	Trans	1.36		5.1	7	67	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
28⅝	13⅝	TWCp				14	28⅝	17½	17⅝	17½	—1
12⅛	4⅛	TW	wt				176	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
18⅝	12⅛	TWC	pf 2		1.4		4	14½	13⅝	14½	+½
13	10⅝	TWC	pf 1.40		17.		17	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
33	20	TWC	pf 2.46		12.		17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1
26⅛	17½	Transm	1.40		6.4	9	1203	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
18⅝	14	Traninc	2.12		14.		11	15	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅝	27½	Tramco	1.80		4.8	8	265	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
56½	43½	Trnsc	pf3.87		8.6	8		46½	45	45	—21½
8⅝	4⅝	Tropsn	.18		1.7	29	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
79	65	TrGP	pf8.44		12.		2100	00	69	69	
21½	16⅝	TrGP	pf2.50		14.		8	18½	18¼	18¼	
9½	5⅝	TrnsOh					6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—½
13	8⅝	TARlty			12.	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
28½	20⅝	Tranwy	1.80b		8.4	4	28	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
34	27⅝	Travlrs	3.28		7.0	6	499	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
23⅝	17⅝	TriCon	3.87e		21.		110	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
22⅝	15	TriCn	pf2.50		13.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	TriSoln				2	314	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Trialnd	.40		3.3	7	20	12½	12	12	—⅛
24½	12⅝	TrlaPc	1		7.1	11	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Trico	s .16		1.4	0	00	12½	11½	11½	—⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Trinty	.50		4.4	4	162	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TrcsEP	1.72		10.	6	475	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+½
25⅛	16½	TwinDs	1.10		6.7	5	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
21⅝	10½	TycoLs	s .70		6.0	5	84	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
29⅝	18½	TylerCp	.60		3.0	7	51	20	19⅝	20	—½
57⅛	18	Tymshr	—	U—U—U		11	173	19⅝	18⅝	19	
21⅝	15½	UAL				18	1910	16⅝	15⅝	16	—1
34¼	24	UGI	2.04		8.4	6	67	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
29½	19½	UGI	pf 2.75		14.		220	20	20	20	+½
13	8½	UMC	.60		6.7	6	104	9⅝	9	9	—⅜
3¼	3	UMET	.13e		3.7	6	2	3½	2½	2½	
15½	6	UHCRes				4	214	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅝	5⅝	UNR				1	6	6	6	6	+½
52	37⅝	USFG Cp	2.70		7.6	7	266	47⅝	42	42	+½
63⅝	46¾	UnInv	4.56e		7.5	5	16	62	61	61	—1¼
63¼	43⅝	UCamp			6.3	7	48	48	47¼	47¼	+1¼
62⅛	44½	UnCom	3.40		7.7	5	1625	45¼	d44	44	—1⅜
15½	7⅝	UnCmr	.70		1.4	18	112	15⅝	14	14	—1⅜
9⅝	4⅝	UnIoC	.20f		5.0	10	142	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
11⅝	9⅝	UnElec	1.52		14.	6	921	11½	11	11½	
20	24⅝	UnEl	pf 4		15.		260	26	26	26	—½
22	25½	UnEl	pf4.50		16.		x100	29	29	29	—1
33⅝	27	UnEl	pf4.56		16.		270	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+1½
45	37⅝	UnEl	pf6.48		14.		x270	39	37	37	—⅜
42	46⅝	UEl	pfL 8		17.		2120	46¼	40¼	40¼	
15⅝	12⅝	UnEl	pf2.12		16.		1	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	—⅛
21⅝	17½	UnEl	pf2.12		14.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
56	47¼	UEl	pfH 8		14.		4	49½	48½	48½	—½
48⅝	28¼	UOilCal	1		3.3	7	2607	31⅝	30⅝	30½	—1
76⅝	40½	UnPac	1.80		4.7	9	2884	41	d38½	38½	—2¾
10⅝	5⅝	UnInvl				5	189	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	
44⅝	33	Univl	pf				2480	41⅝	41	41⅛	—⅜
25	14⅝	UnifD	n			7	113	15⅛	d14¼	14¼	—1¼
15⅝	9⅝	UnBrnd	.40		4.1	46	29	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
12⅛	8⅝	UBrd	pf1.20		7.4		0	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
28⅛	21½	UCgTv	n.14			5.24	35	26½	25½	25½	—1
34⅛	27⅝	UnEnrg	1.92		6.0	4	397	33⅝	d32	32	—1⅛
30⅝	17⅝	UIllum	2.76		14.	5	70	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
27½	23	UIlIu	pf 5.97		16.		2	24½	24½	24½	
15⅝	13	UIlIu	pf 2.20		16.		x100	13⅝	12½	12½	—½
20	23½	UIlIu	pf 4		16.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—½
42⅝	29	UnInd	1b		2.6	11	29	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1½
24½	16⅝	UnInn	.72		1.3	7	1	17	17	17	—⅛
14⅝	11	UJerBk	1.12		9.1	4	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	UtdMM				0	77	4⅝	4⅝	4½	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UnPkMn				78	26	2⅝	2½	2½	
22	17⅝	USPrSt	5.07e		28.		50	18½	18	18	—⅛
26⅛	10	USAir	.12		1.8	4	953	13⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅜
38⅝	29	USGvrs	2.40		7.7	7	26	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	
34	22⅝	USGy	pf1.85		6.5		2	27⅝	27½	27½	+1
33	10	USHom	.36		3.0	6	309	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
12⅛	8⅝	USInd	.74		8.8		97	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
38	20⅝	USLeas	.60		2.5	11	165	24	23½	24	+½
19⅝	11⅝	US Rlty	.30e		2.1	88	42	14⅝	14	14⅝	
36⅝	21⅝	USShe	s1.25		4.7	5	375	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅜
38½	23⅝	USSteel			8.8	2	2934	23⅝	d22½	23⅝	—1⅛
57	35⅝	USTobc	2.40		5.3	10	25	44½	44½	44½	—⅜
91	35	UnTech	2.40		6.7	5	813	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—½
75⅝	44⅝	UTch	pf3.87		6.6		263	45⅝	44½	45	
27⅝	20	UTah	pf2.53		12.		131	20⅝	20	20⅝	
24	14⅝	UnTel	1.68		8.8	0	362	19½	18⅝	19	—⅜
29⅝	16⅝	UnIt	2pf1.00		6.3		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
30⅝	16⅝	Unitrd	s .25		.9	14	137	27	27	27	—⅜
35	12⅝	Univar	.68		2.6	7	16	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
17⅝	11⅝	UnivPd	.96		6.0	7	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
21⅝	27⅝	UnLeaf	1.04		4.9	6	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
68⅝	43⅝	Uplohn	2.28		4.1	11	575	56½	55⅝	55⅝	—1½
34	19½	USLIFE	.84		3.5	5	180	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
27	20⅝	USLF	pf2.25		9.6		12	23½	22½	22½	—½
8⅝	6⅝	USleinc	1		12.		14	7⅝	7½	7½	
20	15	UtPL	2.20		12.	6	230	19	18⅝	19	
22	16	UtPL	pf2.60		15.		11	19	18⅝	18⅝	
21	16⅝	UtPL	pf2.40		15.		1	20	20	20	+⅜
15⅝	13⅝	UtPL	pf2.04		15.		10	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+½
				V—V—V							
45⅝	27⅝	VF Co	2.40		6.7	6	212	36	35⅝	36	
36⅝	19⅝	Valero			12.	7	53	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
14	8⅛	Valeyln	.40		4.4	5	63	9	8⅝	9⅛	—⅛
23⅝	13⅝	VanOrn	1.12		6.8	7	12	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
23⅝	13⅝	Varna	n .12		.9	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
34½	23½	Varian	.32		1.3	28	479	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅜
15⅝	6⅝	Vara			5.9	5	360	7⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
32⅝	11⅝	Veeco	.20		1.5	13	267	14½	13	13	—⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Vendo				38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18½	8⅝	Vestee	1.28a		14.		10	9½	9	9½	—⅛
23⅝	20½	Viacm	s .22		1.2	13	231	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅜
41⅝	28⅝	Vicom	pf2.10		7.6		29	27⅝	d27⅝	27⅝	—1½
13⅛	10⅝	VlePw	1.00		13.	7	907	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—½
62	52⅝	VaEP	pf6.54		16.		x230	56	54	54	—⅜
59	50½	VaEP	pf8.40		16.		8	54½	54½	54½	
99½	88	VaEP	pf9.75		15.		x60	94½	d94	94½	+1⅛
21½	18	VaEP	pf2.90		15.		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21½	42½	VaEP	pf7.20		16.		x150	46	45	46	+1
22⅝	17½	VlStrRs	.10e		.5	10		19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Vornado					982	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Vulcinc	.92		5.1	0	4	18½	18½	18½	
58	40½	VulcMt	2.44		5.6	5	28	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	—2¼
				W—W—W							
25⅝	16⅝	WICOR	2.14		12.	6	34	17⅝	17½	17½	—½
28½	18⅝	Wachov	1.24		5.0	5	73	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
73⅝	48	Wach	pf3.20		3.4		9	66	64⅝	64⅝	—⅛
7⅝	5⅝	WachRt				13	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	Wackbt	.44b		3.4	9	x3	12½	12½	12½	—⅜
17⅝	12⅝	Walnco	.24		1.4		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
44½	28⅛	WlMart	.25		.4	28	95	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
54⅛	42	Walgrn	1		2.7	8	16	46½	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
29⅝	12⅝	WkHrs	g1.22				140	12⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
36	21½	WalCtv	.84		2.8	11	111	33½	32½	33	+½
22	16⅝	WallJm	1		5.4	38	102	18½	18⅛	18½	
28½	17½	Warnct	1		3.9	6	97	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
63⅛	32⅝	WrnCm	1		1.7	19	1597	61⅝	59½	59½	—2⅝
25	17	WarnrL	1.40		6.5	178	1481	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
43⅝	35½	WashGs	2.64		9.3	8	24	28½	28	28⅛	—⅜
38⅝	15⅝	WshNt	s1.08		4.3	5	102	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
65	28½	WstMn	pf2.50		7.4	4	5	33½	33½	33½	+⅜
18⅝	15⅝	WstNl	2.32		13.	5	78	18	17⅝	17⅝	
41	28½	Weslie	s .40		1.3	16	899	31⅝	31	31⅛	—⅛
20½	28½	WstIn	.68		1.7	12	14	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
11⅛	6	WarGas	.20e		2.8	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
22	14⅝	WavG	pf1.44		8.2	5	5	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
6⅝	4⅛	WeanUn				9	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
11	9½	Wean	pfL.2a		11.		1	11	11	11	
13⅝	6⅝	WebbD				5	307	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
39⅝	30	WebMk	1.14		3.0	9	7	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
26⅛	24⅝	WellFt	1.92		7.6	5	264	25¼	24⅝	25½	+⅛
24⅝	18½	WelFM	2.80		13.10	13	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Wendy	n .28		1.8	10	217	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—⅜
29	19⅝	WestCo	.40		1.6	11	45	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1
36	19½	WtPtR	s1.80		8.0	6	178	22⅝	22½	22½	—1½
15⅝	9⅝	WstcP	0.92				20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	WnAirL					206	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
30	12⅝	WlIr	pf 2		16.		15	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
32⅝	15	WCNA	s .24		1.6	7	1504	16½	15	15½	—1⅝
60	38½	WstInd				3	48	55½	55	55½	—⅜
37⅛	19⅝	WUnion	1.40		4.3	12	824	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
78½	45½	WnUn	pf4.40		6.6		2	70	69¼	69½	—3¼
6⅝	2	WtchTl	dpf3.18		7.2		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	15⅛	WUTl	pf2.54		16.		27	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
34½	23	WestEl	1.80		7.4	5	1029	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
30½	20⅝	WstVac	s1.20		5.5	4	37	22½	22	22	—⅜
40⅝	24⅝	WeyerW	1.30		3.1	28	664	25½	25½	25½	—⅛
53½	32⅝	Weyr	pf2.50		8.2		77	34	33⅝	34	
52	34⅝	Weyr	pf2.50		12.		12	34½	34	34	—⅛
65⅝	35⅝	WheelF	1.80		4.9	8	51	37⅝	37	37	—⅛
36	34⅝	WheelF	pf4.12		11.		3	38	38	38	—⅛
40⅝	21½	WhelPit				4	9	29½	29	29	—⅜
34	20	WhPll	pf 5		16.		220	21½	21½	21½	+1⅛
30½	19⅝	Whirlpl	1.60		4.7	7	177	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—½
38	23⅝	WhIrC	1.50		6.9	5	47	25½	25	25¼	+⅛
44	37⅝	WhItC	pfA 3		8.2		2	36⅝	d36⅝	36⅝	—1⅛
39½	31⅝	WhItC	pfC 2		9.1		1	33½	33½	33½	
50⅝	26½	Whitmk	1.60		5.7	7	287	31⅝	d27⅝	31⅝	—⅜
12	7⅝	Wickes	.78b		9.8	7	x49	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
8	4⅝	WldCat			3.2		35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45⅛	23⅛	William	1.20		4.8	7	2139	37⅝	34⅝	35	—2⅝
17⅛	7	WlbrRd	.65i		7.5	23	65	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
37⅛	28⅝	WlmPo	2.14		6.8	6	319	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Winnbgo				24	304	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
20⅝	4½	WinnrJ	.08		12.	49	12	4½	4½	4½	
29⅛	20⅝	WISEP	2.48		9.5	9	12	26½	26½	26½	
21⅛	40½	WisE	pf8.90		14.		x150	43	42½	43	+2⅛
23⅝	19⅛	WisG	pf2.55		13.		1	19½	19½	19½	
21⅛	18½	WiscPL	2.16		11.	7	54	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
28⅝	14⅝	WiscPS	1.84		10.	2	49	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
31⅛	23⅝	Wilco	1.80		8.8	5	117	23⅛	22½	22½	—⅜
24⅝	12	WolvW	s .44		3.5	3	111	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
25⅛	14⅝	Womar	.20		2.7	11	320	21	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
35⅛	20⅝	WoodPr	.40		3.0	12	91	21⅛	d20½	20½	—⅜
27⅝	16⅝	Wolwth	1.60		11.	14	510	17⅝	d16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
30	23½	Walsh	.72			10	20	24	24	24	—1
10⅛	3⅝	WorldAir				14		4⅛	4½	4½	
43⅛	32	Wrigly	1.44a		4.4	8	x2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—½
11⅝	4⅝	Wurlitzr				42	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	WyleLa	.48		5.6	11	24	7⅝	7	7⅝	
14⅝	6½	Wyly				48	68	5	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
21⅛	13	Wynns	.60		3.4	4	50	17½	17	17	—⅛
				X—X—X							
64	37⅝	Xerox	3		7.3	5	1110	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅜
23	12½	XTRA	.36		4.9	14	23	13½	13	13	—⅛
29⅝	18⅝	ZeCo	1.32		5.9	3	66	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35½	23	Zenith	.72		3.0	6	x28	25	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
21⅛	16½	Zayre	.40		1.5	6	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16½	ZenithR	.30		2.7	13	1002	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+½
25	14	Zerox	s .56		2.5	9	162	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
35⅝	17⅝	ZurnInd	1.20		5.5	6	53	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—½

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

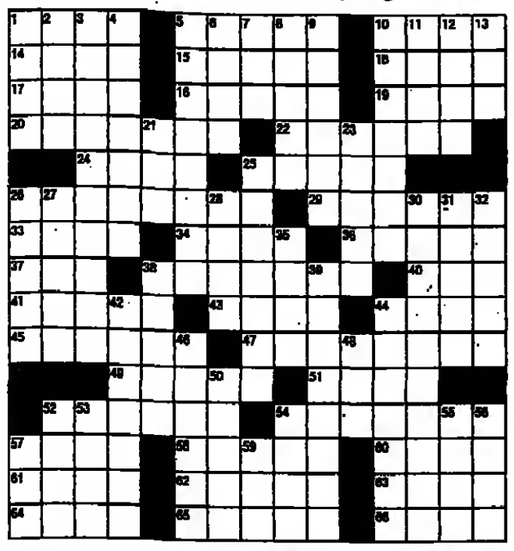
Feb. 8, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	3.46	3.71½	3.66	3.66¾	—.03¾
May	3.65	3.86¼	3.81	3.81¾	—.04½
Jul	3.94	3.96	3.90	3.91¼	—.04⅝
Sep	4.18	4.11¾	4.06	4.06	—.04½
Dec	4.38½	4.32½	4.28½	4.29¼	—.05¼
Mar	4.48	4.50	4.45½	4.45½	—.06
Prev. sales 14,406.					
Prev. day's open int 63,584, off 236.					
CORN					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	2.72½	2.73	2.70¾	2.71¼	—.01¼
May	2.34	2.84	2.82	2.83½	—.02½
Jul	2.92	2.92½	2.90½	2.91	—.02¼
Sep	2.97½	2.97½	2.94½	2.95	—.02½
Dec	3.02½	3.02½	3.01	3.01¼	—.01½
Mar	3.16	3.15	3.12½	3.15¼	—.03¼
Prev. sales 21,291.					
Prev day's open int 147,818, off 1,574.					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	6.43	6.43	6.37½	6.38	—.05¼
May	6.60	6.60	6.53	6.53½	—.07¼
Jul	6.72	6.72	6.67½	6.68½	—.06¾
Aug	6.75	6.75½	6.71	6.71¼	—.05¾
Sep	6.75½	6.75½	6.72	6.73	—.08
Nov	6.83½	6.85	6.80½	6.82	—.06¾
Jan	6.93½	6.98	6.95	6.96	—.07
Mar	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.11	—.06½
May				7.23	—.06½
Prev. sales 22,943.					
Prev day's open int 83,873, off 816.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	190.80	190.80	189.50	189.60	—1.80
May	191.00	191.20	189.50	189.60	—2.60
Jul	194.00	194.50	192.80	192.90	—2.80
Aug	194.50	196.50	194.00	194.40	—2.10
Sep	194.50	196.50	195.00	195.00	—2.30
Oct				196.30	—2.00
Dec	199.00	199.00	198.00	198.50	—2.00
Jan	199.50	199.00	199.00	199.00	—2.00
Prev. sales 10,169.					
Prev day's open int 42,322, up 425.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar	19.60	19.66	19.26	19.31	—.39
May	20.72	20.32	20.03	20.04	—.41
Jul	20.92	20.94	20.60	20.69	—.39
Aug	21.20	21.25	20.99	20.99	—.39
Sep	21.54	21.35	21.25	21.25	—.39
Oct	21.70	21.79	21.55	21.58	—.37
HOGS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	51.70	51.70	50.87	50.95	—1.40
Apr	48.45	48.45	47.87	47.87	—1.50
May	49.50	49.50	49.07	49.07	—1.50
Jul	51.45	51.45	50.65	50.65	—1.50
Aug	50.30	50.35	49.40	49.40	—1.00
Oct	48.50	48.55	47.85	47.90	—1.30
Dec	48.45	48.45	48.05	48.05	—1.10
Feb	48.55	48.55	48.55	48.55	—.85
Apr	47.00	47.00	46.45	46.45	—1.50
Prev. sales 8,902.					
Prev day's open int 29,455, up 4.					
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	71.95	71.95	70.95	70.95	—2.00
Mar	71.30	71.30	70.20	70.20	—2.00
May	71.90	71.90	70.65	70.65	—2.00
Jul	71.45	71.45	69.92	69.92	—2.00
Aug	68.00	68.40	67.92	67.92	—2.00
Prev. sales 11,025.					
Prev day's open int 21,312, up 740.					
FRESH BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	44.25	44.25	43.60	43.27	—.98
Apr	45.60	45.60	45.40	45.35	—.35
Jun				48.10	
Jul				48.10	
Aug				47.00	+.40
Prev. sales 12.					
Prev day's open int 234, off 2.					
LUMBER					
130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	140.50	141.00	139.20	140.10	—.10
May	147.30	147.50	144.90	145.10	—.80
Jul	158.00	159.50	156.50	156.80	—.90
Sep	169.00	169.50	165.80	166.10	—.40
Nov	171.00	171.00

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Close
10¾	4⅝	AAV	.32	3.8	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	7¼	ABA	s		13	43	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	- ⅜
2¼	⅝	ATI				5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32	13	AZL			89	488	28⅝	17⅝	17⅞	-2¼
16	6¼	AZL pf	.40		4.9	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	- ⅛
2½	1⅝	AcmePr				3	3	3	3	- ⅛
25	15⅞	AcmeU	.36		2.1	13	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	- ¼
5½	3⅝	Action				25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛
21⅝	7⅝	Acton	9.20b		2.5	18	102	81½	97	- ⅝
4⅝	2⅞	Adam	wt			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35¼	8⅝	AdmRs				32	9⅛	8	8⅛	- ⅛
28¾	17⅝	AdRyal	.14		.7	16	20	19⅝	19⅝	
45¼	28⅝	Adobe	.20		1.8	16	225	22⅝	20⅝	-1⅝
5⅝	3	AgpCp				7	7⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
51⅝	35¼	AirFrPs	.75		1.7	7	6	43⅝	43¼	- ⅜
29⅝	9⅛	AirTrs	s			11	48	13¼	11⅝	-1⅝
7⅛	2⅝	Aerovox				27	12	3⅛	3	- ⅛
14½	5¾	AffilPub	.05e		.4	9	11	13⅝	13⅛	-1⅝
33⅝	26⅝	AllIPr	.84		3.1	18	9	27⅝	27⅝	27½ - ⅜
19	8½	AirExp	.20b		2.2	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	- ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlskAir	.24f		4.4	5	95	5⅝	5½	5½ - ⅛
6⅝	3½	AlbaW	.40e		1.1	16	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
8½	5¼	AlmvSt	.20e		23.2	27	2	6⅝	6⅝	6½
12¼	4⅝	AlohaAir			1.6	20	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
29½	20¼	Alpharet	.10		3.9	6	67	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝ - ⅛
1¼	⅛	Altec				8	13-16	¼	13-16	+1-16
6⅛	4⅞	Altec	pf			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
46	23⅝	Amdhl	.40		1.4	20	245	26⅝	25⅝	- ⅞
18¼	12	Amerdc	n.13		.9	7	8	13⅝	13½	12⅝ - ¼
12⅞	6⅝	AmBilt	.36		4.2	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
2¼	1⅝	AmCoal				10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23⅛	14⅝	ACntrl	.44a		3.8	5	2	12	17	17
12⅝	5⅝	Alarast	n			2	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
14⅝	8	AMcas	.52		5.1	5	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝ - ⅛
13⅝	5¼	AMcBd	.28		5.1	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7⅝	3⅝	AMcBd				63	7⅝	7	7⅝	- ⅛
21⅝	10	AMcHm	.32		1.4	9	142	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝ - ⅜
77⅝	41	AmPetR	2.20		2.7	8	18	56⅝	55⅝	56½ + ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	APlan				3	5	2½	2½	2½
17	8¼	APrecs	s.32		2.5	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ - ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Astusr					22	3	2⅝	3⅛ - ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	AmSec	.36f			47	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ - ⅛
17	16⅝	AmSect	.20		1.4	4	3	14	13⅝	13⅝ - ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AndJob			1.4	10	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ - ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	AnnTrk	.40		4.2	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ - ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	AngloE	.27		1.6	5	49	16⅝	14	16⅝ + ⅛
22½	12	AnDia			1.2	16	22	21⅛	21	21⅛ - 1⅛
26½	7⅝	ArbpPr				26	97	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝ - ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Armtrn				48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	ArrowA	.20		2.8	16	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Arundel				20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ - ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Asmrr	s .40			8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18⅝	10⅝	Astrex				7	11	11¼	11	11¼ + ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	AstrDr	n			6	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4⅝	3⅝	ATCMA	.04f		4.0	22	257	2	2	2
20⅝	11⅝	Atlas				22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ - ⅛
20⅝	11¼	AtlasV	s .20		1.6	9	9	12⅝	12½	12½ - ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	AtlasR	.10		1.0	18	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
36⅝	24⅝	Autosr	.80		2.4	13	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝ - ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	AVEMC	.54		6.5	7	13	10	9⅝	9⅝ - ⅛
		B—B—B								
12	4⅝	Badger	.40		5.5	9	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ - ¼
7⅝	5⅝	Baker	.16		2.3	12	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8⅛	3	BaldwS	.22c		5.3	4	6	6	6	
28⅝	21⅛	BanFd	4.70e		21.	x3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12	3⅝	Bandag				107	29	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
14⅝	11⅛	BkBld	n1.08		9.5	5	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛ - ⅛
9	9⅝	BanMn				8	4	3⅝	3	3
19⅝	16⅝	BnkNY	.20			22	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝ - ⅛
16⅛	3⅝	BaryRG				5	89	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
23⅛	9⅝	Baruch	.43r		4.8	3	21	9	d 8⅝	9 - ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Beard	n .04		3.13		20	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝ - ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Behr	.20			4	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
4	1⅝	Beltron	.10			47	132	2⅝	2	2⅛ - ⅛
24⅛	14	BnkSA	s.40		2.1	8	10	19⅝	19	19⅝ + ⅛
14	14⅝	BstSt	s.48		3.1	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4⅝	2⅝	BerjEnt				9	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14⅝	13⅝	BrgBr	s .48		1.7	13	53	28	27⅝	27⅝ - ⅛
9	3⅝	BethCe				5	14	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛ - ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Beverly	.40		1.8	16	89	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛ + ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	BicPan	.48		6.5	6	12	7⅝	7	7⅝ + ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Bickrd				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅝	3⅝	BigV Sp	.40		2.4	6	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10⅝	5⅝	BlKnd	.04f		1.5	31	64	5⅝	5½	5½ - ⅛
24⅝	14	BlmMi	1.20		7.3	7	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ - ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	BlsRd B				16	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ - ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	BlsRd A				16	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ - ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Blessing	.46		9.1	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ - ⅛
27⅝	10⅝	BickE	n		1.3	94	109	d10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ - ⅛
21⅝	12½	Bloud	s .48		2.1	18	6	19⅝	15½	15½ - ⅛
25	14⅝	BlsHl	s .38		2.0	20	49	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
21⅝	11⅝	BowVal	.15		1.2		154	13	12⅝	12⅝ - ⅛
7	4⅝	BowMn	.36		5.5	4	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ - ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Bowmor				41	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛ - ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Bowne	s .20		2.0	17	53	13⅝	14⅝	14⅝ - ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	BradNt				14	107	7	6⅝	6½ - ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Brant	wt				2		6⅝	6⅝
38	15⅝	Breach	pf1.60e			78	17⅝	14½	16½	- ⅜
39⅝	27⅝	BrnsWk			1.3	4	25⅝	25⅝	25½	+ ⅜
21⅝	12⅝	Breeze	.40f		3.3	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	- ⅜
25	25⅝	BrnFA	s.74		2.5	9	14	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝ - 1⅛
36½	25	BrnFB	s.74		2.5	9	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
7	3⅛	BrnF	pf .40		13.	1	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7	4½	Buckh	n			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Buckh	pf			16	6	6	6	6
10⅝	7⅝	Buell	.40		4.5	5	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
5½	3⅝	Bulldog				19	10	6⅝	6	6⅝ + ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Burgess					26	2	1⅝	2
26½	10⅝	BurnJn	.40		2.8	18	17	24	22⅝	22⅝ - ⅜
		C—C—C								
8⅝	6½	CDI			5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	CHB Fd	.85r		9.4	22	5½	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛
22½	8⅝	CMI Co	.15e		1.1	171	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	14½	CPI	.34		1.7	4	20⅝	20	20⅛	- ⅜
2⅝	1	CS Grp				70	1	d ⅜	⅜	- ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CasNJ	n			10	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6⅝	2⅛	CastEn				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	12⅝	CBRE	.88		11.	10	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	Camco	s.20		1.3	8	9	15⅝	15½	15½ - ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Cannel				1	4	4	4	4 - ⅛
17⅝	7½	CmpR	.9			118	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ - ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	CnCor	s.20			12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
16⅛	5	CdnOc	s .36				194	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛ - ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CapEFd	.20		4.7	2	6	3	3	3 - ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Cardil	n			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10⅝	6⅝	CrlnN	n		1.1	5	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ - ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CarolEn	1.44		5.7	10	4	u25½	25⅝	25⅝ + ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	CastAM	1.16		7.8	7	35	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4	1⅝	CanIl	wt				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26⅝	21⅝	CmAs	pf2.50		13.	2	20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛ - ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	CentSe	.55c		7.8	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ChryFd	.15e		1.2	5	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Cetek	.16		3.4	9	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11⅝	6⅝	ChmHd	.68		7.3	3	2	11	11	11 - ⅛
22⅝	11	ChmPf	.72		6.6	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	ChrFu	.15c		1.2	5	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	3

CROSSWORD — *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*



ACROSS

1 Words of contempt
5 Australian actress Cilento
10 "Silas Marner" squire
14 Not of the cloister
15 Creators of blurbs
16 Teutonic king
17 Vessel of myth
18 Kind of cake
19 Simon or Diamond
20 Regards
22 Lone Ranger's steed
24 Take the lead
25 Mazo de la ——
26 Go before
29 Winter warmer
33 Quantity of wood
34 Charley's Dona Lucia
36 Vermont ski resort
37 Eskimo knife
38 Composer of "The Bartered Bride"
40 Saw backward
41 City in Egypt
43 Homophone for sorry
44 Saarinen
45 Associate of Karl Marx
47 Slow goers
49 Mechanical routines
51 Biblical word
52 Pupil covering
54 —— ends (unsettled)
57 ETV fare
58 Molded dish
60 Darkness, to Nicole
61 Mideast acronym
62 Arrowsmith's wife
63 "—— Perpetua," Idaho motto
64 Painter Magritte
65 "O magic ——!": Keats
66 Witnessed

DOWN

1 Be a stoolie
2 Swiss river
3 Excitable
4 Decamped
5 Reverie
6 The day that Brutus struck
7 Japanese woman diver
8 Link, in Livorno
9 What sirens do
10 Score a spare
11 To —— (precisely)
12 Slammer
13 Hurrok
21 Resinous secretion
23 —— apso (Tibetan dog)
25 What some car companies offer
26 Perspicacious
27 Actress Jeanette
28 "Union ——," book by Sayles: 1977
30 Tip O'Neill's milieu
31 Antoinette Perry is one
32 Pancho's moola
35 Scarlett's place
38 Beauty parlor
39 Headgear for Scrooge
42 O'Hara's "From the ——"
44 —— words (retract)
46 Picks pockets
48 Chick
50 Tripod
52 Deal with successfully
53 Kind of bird
54 Leeds's river
55 Developer's interest
56 Windsor Castle neighbor
57 "—— any drop . . ."
59 "Tamerlane" poet

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	17	63	9	48	Fair
ALGIERS	18	64	6	43	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	4	39	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	-3	27	Foggy
ATHENS	12	54	5	41	Fair
AUCKLAND	23	73	11	52	Fair
BANGKOK	32	90	23	73	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	10	50	Foggy
BELGRADE	9	48	-1	30	Foggy
BERLIN	7	45	3	37	Rain
BOSTON	1	36	-5	23	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	4	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	6	43	-5	23	Foggy
BUDAPEST	0	32	-3	27	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	23	73	19	66	Fair
CAIRO	16	61	7	45	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	27	81	15	59	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	12	54	Foggy
CHICAGO	-3	27	-12	10	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	-1	30	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	5	46	Fair
DAMASCUS	10	50	-2	28	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	1	34	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	46	-1	30	Overcast
FLORENCE	13	55	5	41	Foggy
FRANKFURT	7	45	2	36	Foggy
GENEVA	12	54	3	37	Foggy
HELSINKI	-14	7	-20	-4	Foggy
HONG KONG	16	61	12	54	Overcast
HOUSTON	14	61	5	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	4	39	2	36	Fair
JERUSALEM	10	50	5	41	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	16	61	Foggy
LIMA	20	68	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	2	36	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	19	66	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	1	34	Foggy
MANILA	29	84	19	66	Foggy
MEXICO CITY	24	75	6	43	Fair
MIAMI	24	79	20	68	Cloudy
MILAN	6	45	2	36	Foggy
MONTREAL	-5	23	-16	3	Fair
MOSCOW	-16	3	-24	-11	Fair
MUNICH	11	52	1	34	Overcast
NAIROBI	28	82	11	52	Cloudy
NASSAU	28	82	21	70	Fair
NEW DELHI	20	68	14	57	Overcast
NEW YORK	3	37	-4	25	Fair
NICE	14	57	9	48	Overcast
OSLO	-3	27	-7	19	Snow
PARIS	11	52	7	45	Cloudy
PEKING	3	37	-5	23	Fair
PRAGUE	7	45	1	34	Rain
REYKJAVIK	-4	25	-6	21	Snow
RIO DE JANEIRO	25	77	19	66	Overcast
ROME	13	55	5	46	Overcast
SALISBURY	21	70	15	59	Showers
SAO PAULO	24	75	18	64	Foggy
SEOUL	0	32	-11	12	Fair
SHANGHAI	4	39	1	34	Overcast
SINGAPORE	22	72	19	66	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	-5	23	Snow
SYDNEY	27	81	21	70	Fair
TAIPEI	19	66	13	55	Foggy
TEL AVIV	14	57	9	48	Foggy
TOKYO	7	45	-1	30	Fair
TUNIS	18	64	7	45	Cloudy
VENICE	2	36	-5	23	Foggy
VIENNA	5	41	-2	28	Foggy
WARSAW	4	39	1	34	Foggy
WASHINGTON	7	45	2	34	Fair
ZURICH	10	50	-1	30	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 8, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT:(d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
—(d) Baerbond SF 455.35
—(d) Conbar SF 733.00
—(d) Grabar SF 720.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 897.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2472 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund SF 78.02
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.20
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 12.79

BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Universal Growth Fund 8.918c
—(w) Jersey Gilt Fund Ltd £ 73.50xcd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 24.05
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.88
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 92.14

CREDIT SUISSE
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 259.00
—(d) Canasec SF 557.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 54.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 64.75
—(d) Emergie-Valor SF 114.00
—(d) Ussec SF 577.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 97.25
—(d) Pacific-Valor SF 97.25

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra DM 17.48
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 64.74

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
—(m) American Values Common $ 21.37
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref. $160.50
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 34.69
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 9.07
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $68.02
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $ 50.50
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 37.90
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 100.02
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $ 20.66

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 64.73
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 21.09
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 10.26
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 11.86
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund 16.08
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund. $17.23
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 23.94

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St. St. Helier, Jersey
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1.0572
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $1.0072*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1.0827
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $1.0327*
—(w) Long Term $ 19.49*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kong
—(b) J.F. Japan Trust Y 2,871
—(b) J.F. South East Asia $ 48.54
—(b) J.F. Japan Technology Y 10,454
—(b) J.F. Pacific Sec.Sl.(Acc) $5.44
—(b) J.F. Australia $7.61

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 646.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 262.00

PARISBAS - GROUP
—(d) Cortexa International $ 90.36
—(w) OBLI-DM D 44
—(w) OBLIGESTION SF 84.30
—(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1,002.23

RBC Investment Mgmt. PO Box 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd $ 10.72
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd $ 9.35
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund $ 5.04

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGT'M (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $ 35.78

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,439.80

SWISS BANK CORP
—(d) America-Valor SF 392.50
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 102.31
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 101.55
—(d) Florin Bond Selection Fl 101.82
—(d) Intervalor SF 62.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 696.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 194.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 68.25
—(d) Universal Fund SF 73.86

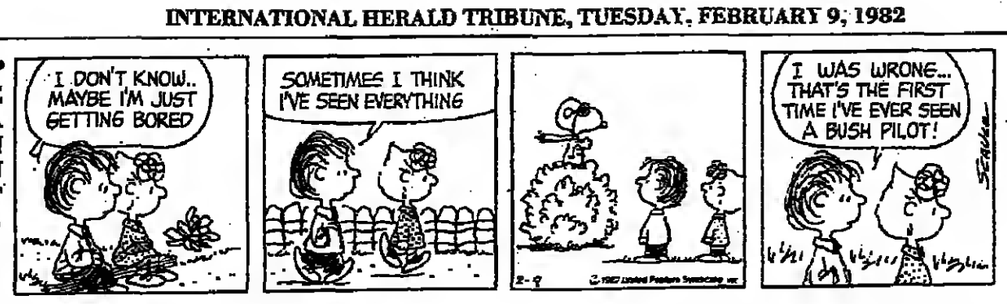
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 27.50
—(d) Bond Invest SF 52.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 88.50
—(d) Globinvest SF 41.75
—(d) Japan-Invest SF 500.00
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 199.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 374.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 184.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 33.89
—(d) Unirenda DM 14.82
—(d) Unirak DM 48.99

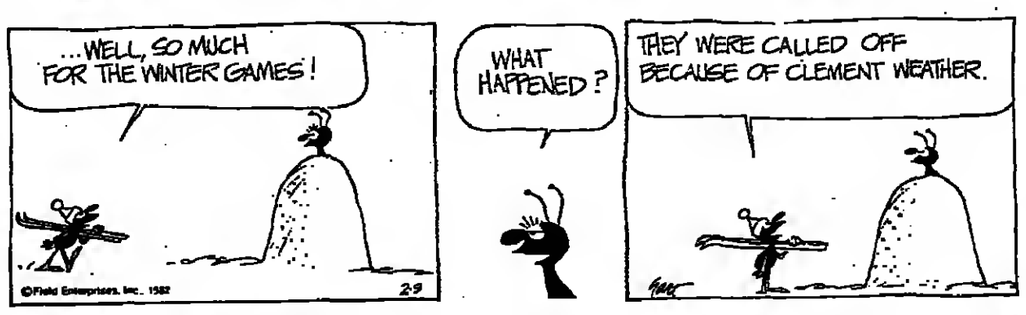
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $ 12.53
(r) Arab Finance I.F $ 896.10
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 8.01
(w) Bondwide - Issue Pr. SF 104.52
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 19.20
(w) Citadel Fund $ 1.91
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,421.29
(b) COMETE $ 903.70
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.49
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs $ 17.46
+(w) Currency Trust $ 189.00
(w) D.G.V. $ 50.91
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 24.31
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinental $ 27.17
(w) Europe Obligations LF 1,072.00
(d) Energy Int. N.V. $ 31.55
(w) FIF-America $ 15.13
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 7,145.06
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 138.70
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 45.48
(d) Fonditalia $ 19.28
(d) Fronti.-Trust Interzins DM 57.64
(d) Global Fund Ltd SF 3.02
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.73
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 361.70
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 99.39
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 127.77
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 11.59
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 218.14
(w) International Gold Fund $ 75.74
(d) I.O. Growth $ 10.20
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 8.73
(d) Investo DWS DM 30.12
(r) Invest Alternatives $ 59.70
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. 59.47
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 97.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 68.59
(w) J. Rothschild Int'l Inv. "A" $ 14.63
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,394.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd $ 14.03
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. Fd $ 45.45
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 94.67
(w) Lindum $ 38.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $ 13.67
(w) NAAT $ 9.65
(w) Nipponfund $ 22.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 3.36*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 3.86*
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 92.69
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 107.80
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 10.44
(d) Panmec Shipping S.A. $ 1.75
(b) Pleiades $ 939.37
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 40.15
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 1,372.00
(d) Renta Fund $ 47.92
(d) Reminvest LF 896.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 3.02
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 5.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 74.35
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 89.68
(w) State St. American $ 93.12
(d) Stocker 'A' $ 20.25
(d) Stocker 'B' $ 11.39
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seg) $ 64.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 89.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 51.82
(d) UNICO Fund DM 34.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.42
(m) Winchester Overseas $ 8.63
(m) Winchester Diversified ** 336.49*
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 110.12
(w) Worldwide Special $ 2,934.64

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 5/8 to $1 per unit, 5/8 — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended/
N.C. — Not Communicated; • — Redemptn price-Ex-Coupon; ** Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; Fl — Dutch Florins

PEANUTS

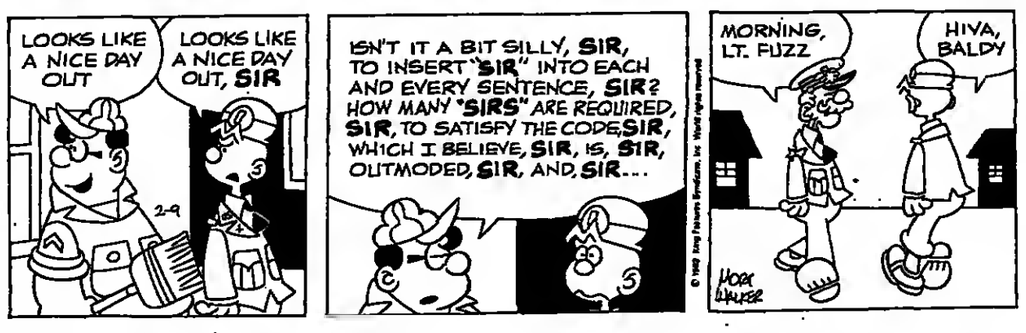


B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



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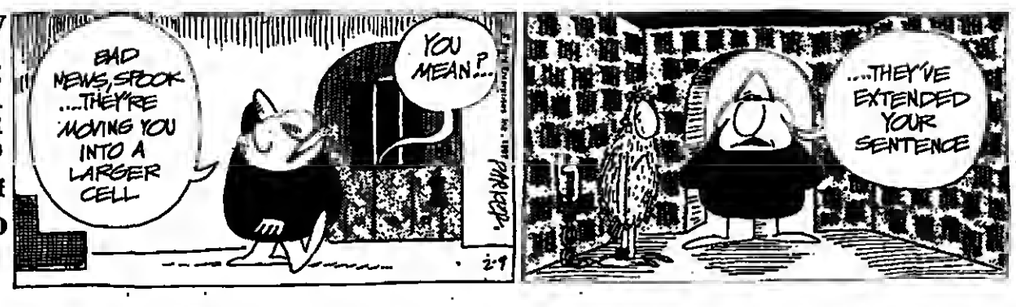
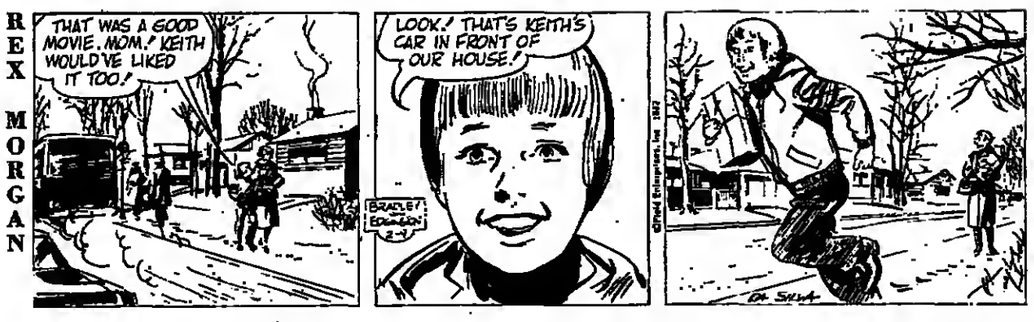


REX MORGAN



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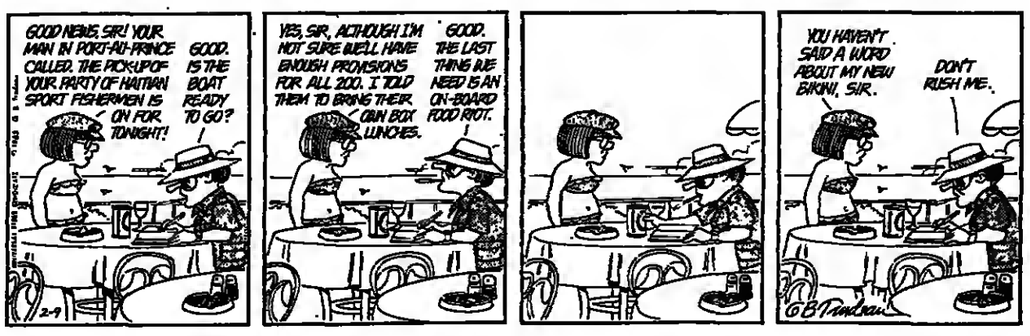

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Boti Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOSIN

TEJEC

CARNID

DOURNA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUTTY CANAL DEPICT THORAX
Answer: What the manicurist's customer was getting—OUT OF HAND

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE'RE READY, LORD... LET 'ER RIP!"

BOOKS

THE MAKING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR PLANET 8

By Doris Lessing. 144 pp. $11.95.
Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York 1002.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS THERE a dot of playfulness in the title of Doris Lessing's fourth volume of "space fiction" — an echo of Theodore H. White's "The Making of the President" series? One has to doubt it, for "The Making of the Representative for Planet 8" is the least witty, most somber of novels — more elegiac than political, more about dying than living.

It is also the least "spacey" or gimmicky of the books that so far have constituted the author's visionary "Canopus in Argos: Archives," the first three of which have been "Re: Colonized Planet5, Shikasta," "The Marriages Between Zones Three, Four and Five" and "The Sirian Experiments."

We find ourselves from the opening page of "Representative" on the once-lovely Planet 8, where everything that has "been planned, built, made — everything that was not natural — was according" to "the specifications" of the godlike Canopeans. "The presence of our kind on the planet was because of them: because of Canopus. They brought us here, a species created by them from stock originating on several planets."

We are listening to the voice, or reading the words, of Doeg, which seems to be both a proper name and the condition of any representative of the planet's people whose role is "to remember and to reproduce in words experiences that we all needed to have fixed and set so that our annals would be in order." He or she is recounting "how the Canopean agents seemed to us in the times of The Ice."

It seems that for reasons beyond the calculations of even the Canopeans, the weather is turning colder in the once-temperate zone occupied by the Edenic Planet 8. Snow has begun to fall and to stick. But the Canopeans seem to be looking out for their creations. They have directed them to build a mighty barrier to wall out encroaching glaciers. And they have promised that in time the planet's inhabitants will be transferred by spaceships to the even more paradisiacal planet of Rohonda.

So the people of Planet 8 have reason for hope in the future, even as conditions grow more dire. Vegetation may be dying out so that the hated practice of eating meat must be indulged. The living creatures of the planet's sacred ocean may need to be killed for food. Wars may be breaking out for the first time in the planet's history, and even the peaceful may be growing weak and despondent. But still, "we peered through the dim skies and searched for Canopus, for the wonderful spaceships of our Savior and Maker Canopus.

"But we were NOT saved, not being rescued: and everywhere our peoples degenerated and became thieves and sometimes murderers, and there seemed no end to it all."

What is really going on here? Myth? Parable? Allegory? Folk tale? Is it about the very beginning of the planet Earth, when we fell into evil? Or is it the answer to Robert Frost's question — a vision of the world ending in ice? Is it an evocation of the death of God and at the same time a meditation on what the world must have been like when God's presence still seemed imminent?

Whatever it is, the effect of the story is powerful and immediate — with all the drama of good polar-exploration literature, and the eloquence, at its best, of the King James Bible. In time, Canopus does arrive, in the person of Johor, who will be remembered from the first book of the series, "Shikasta." Ominously, his spacecraft leaves him behind on Planet 8. Doeg asks him what this means, but he has already intuited that the freeze has struck Rohonda, too. There is no place to transplant the people of Planet 8. The Canopean experiment seems doomed to extinction.

Now "The Making of the Representative" resolves itself into a meditation on death. What will become of us? Doeg asks Johor. How can we die, if, according to the laws of the conservation of matter and energy, no particle of our being can be destroyed, and if part of our being must be our consciousness and sense of ourselves? How can we die, if "I am the wind that blows through the immense spaces that lie between electron and electron, proton and its attendants, spaces that cannot be filled with NOTHING, since nothing is NOTHING"?

If you take little comfort from this brand of mystical physics, then the resolution of "Representative" may leave you as cold as Lessing's dying planet. All the same, the language and drama of the story never cease to be powerful. And we can believe in the myth, if not in its substance.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

A BIGAMIST'S DAUGHTER

By Alice McDermott. 282 pp. $13.50.
Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York 1002

Reviewed Le Anne Schreiber

IT SEEMS that yet another generation has come of novel-writing age. The evidence at hand is "A Bigamist's Daughter," a shrewd, sad first novel that it is almost impossible to imagine being written by anyone older than 30.

Its author, Alice McDermott, is 28, and its 26-year-old heroine is the product of a time when children were educated first in front of a television set and later in high schools with rap rooms, where students pretended to communicate with their elders. Children, that is, of the post-pill generation, who learned the facts of life before the multiplication tables, who were sexually experienced (or pretended to be) by mid-adolescence, and who, by the time they married (if they did), knew themselves well enough to blue pencil the "for worse" clause out of the contract.

"A Bigamist's Daughter" doesn't dwell on these circumstances. It just seems to be the product of them. The heroine, for instance, is editor in chief of a vanity press — a fitting occupation for someone who has so few illusions about herself that she can afford to traffic in other people's "sad stories and hopeless ambitions." Elizabeth Connelly's job at Vista Books is to make "the dreams of every would-be writer come true, for a while. . . . And then send them the bill. . . . They, in turn, cry in her office, kiss her hand, send her gifts."

Elizabeth is no heartless cynic. It's just that by the time she left college she had learned that only "the gullible" are "willing to believe in tragedy and romance." So when she's about to begin another affair after a year of willful celibacy, she can't help wondering "how many poses this 'relationship' is going to inspire." She still wants love; she even wants "the silver-ware I'll pass on to my favorite granddaughter, the dear first apartment we'll remember all our lives, the sweet solid sound of husband."

If McDermott were less unblinking than she is, her heroine would no doubt find a sentimental solution to her dilemma. Instead, she finds Tupper Daniels, a handsome young writer of Faulknerian prose who places himself and his unfinished novel about a bigamist in her hands. Elizabeth enters her affair with Tupper in bad faith — she can't, of course, tell him that Vista books never get further than the company stockroom. But then, for all she knows, Tupper may simply be wooing her for the favors he imagines she can bestow on his career.

In fact, what Tupper wants from her is an ending. He can't finish his novel because, as he sees it, a bigamist is an immortal. "a man whose life is without progression, who loves and marries, loves and marries. . . . Beginning after beginning, but no end."

"A Bigamist's Daughter" proceeds by unexpected turns, until, like the affair beween Tupper and Elizabeth, it takes on a fun-house quality, full of thrills that frighten as well as amuse. And, like Tupper, McDermott has trouble finding an ending. She can't seem to find the exit from the hall of mirrors she has created.

In the meantime, she laughs. About sex: "He said he didn't believe in commitment and thought sex was just a basic human need, like food and air and water. Being an antiwar activist, she agreed."

About religion: "I knew that God had sprung from death and fear and loneliness and nostalgia in the first place. I knew why Jesus was big at Vista."

The laughter is wicked but not cruel. It is, I imagine, a very tough-minded and talented young writer's way of making the best of her time in a maze.

Le Anne Schreiber is on the staff of The New York Times

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	S	S		S	E	S	S	A		A	E	E	L
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S	T	G	A		O	Y	G	L	E		O	R	S	L
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			K	G	L	A		S	P	L	I	T	T	S
M	G	H	A	T	S		T	E	L	A	S		W	I	G
A	L	G	S	S		P	L	A	C	S		I	S	S
P	E	L	Y		L	E	S	T	Y		S	T	L	O
L	A	M		G	A	S	S	G		S	A	Z	S	S
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A	C	S	H	B			G	G	E	E	P	E	L	S
N	O	D	E		T	A	I	N	T		H	A	P	S
G	P	E	C		S	G	U	C	E		C	S	U	T
S	F	M	Y		C	A	M	S	I	L		S	S	S	Y

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

THE world of bridge lost one of its greatest figures when Theodore Lightner died at the age of 88.

On the diagramed deal, Lightner as East showed brilliant judgement in refraining from using his own device. His opponents had reached six hearts as shown, and a Lightner doubled seemed indicated. West would presumably work out that a diamond ruff was possible, since South had bid that suit. A diamond lead, indeed, would defeat the slam by two tricks.

But Lightner recognized the danger. The message of the double would reach not only West but also South. He could retreat to six no-trump, a contract that was likely to be unbeatable. As can be seen, 12 tricks would have been readily available.

So Lightner gritted his teeth and hoped he would obtain a ruff without doubling. West lead the spade ace, giving the defense a chance. This bought the duce from East, a clear message that a shift was desired.

But instead of shifting to a diamond, as should have been done, West woodenly continued with a spade. And when Lightner remonstrated in the post-mortem he received an unexpected and irritating response:

"I knew you couldn't have a void in diamonds, partner, because you would have made a Lightner double."

NORTH
♠ 9 6
♡ K J 9 6 2
♢ K Q 10
♣ A J 4

WEST
♠ A 8 7 5
♡ 7 4
♢ 8 7 5 4 3
♣ 6 5

EAST
♠ Q J 10 4 2
♡ 3
♢ —
♣ Q 10 9 8 7 3 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 3
♡ A Q 10 8 5
♢ A J 9 6 2
♣ K

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♢	Pass	4♡	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

هكذا من الأصل

Foster's Signature Will Give Mets The Best Hitter They've Ever Had

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that the New York Mets are about to turn 20 years old, their batting order finally has grown up. On the assumption that George Foster will soon arrive in a trade with the Cincinnati Reds, the Mets will have obtained the best hitter they've ever had. Shea Stadium archaeologists will shout that the Mets had Willie Mays and Yogi Berra and Duke Snider, each a Hall of Famer, but each swung for the Mets in the sunset of his career. Foster will be swinging his bat in the early afternoon of his career.

High noon would be better but early afternoon will have to do. High ooon for Foster occurred in 1977, when he crashed 52 homers and drove in 149 runs with a .320 average as the Reds' left fielder.

Nobody in Mets' history ever had a season like that; nobody hardly ever had two or three seasons that added up to that. Certainly oot Frank Thomas or Donn Clendenon or Rusty Staub or Cleon Jones.

Foster was 28 during that 1977 season. He recently turned 33, an age when a ballplayer suddenly has ailments he never had before — pulled muscles, a sore back, sometimes just plain weariness. Reggie Jackson discovered that and Foster will, too. But he's still the best hitter the Mets have ever had. For more than $5 million over the oext five seasons, all the Mets ask is that he age gracefully. And productively.

All that Foster asks, of course, is that the Mets build a better team around him.

George Foster

An Expert's Opinion

"With the Mets, he won't have the same type of hitters that he had in the Reds' hatting order," Tom Seaver was saying on Sunday. "And the hall doesn't carry as well at Shea as it does in Riverfront Stadium, but that shouldn't affect him much. He's not as strong as Dave Kingman but he's strong. Like any good hitter, he hits a pitcher's mistakes. When a good hitter is oo a hot streak, he hits a big percentage of those mistakes. There's oothing mysterious about it."

Seaver, the best pitcher the Mets ever had, has been Foster's teammate since joining the Reds during the 1977 season.

"He's a quiet guy, introverted and sometimes sarcastic," Seaver said. "That could create some problems with the media. But he gives the Mets a dimension they've never had. It's hard to say how good a team the Mets will have this season, but if the deal for George Foster goes through, they've got a real hitter."

Over the last six seasons, Foster has been arguably the best hitter in baseball.

In that time the 6-foot-1, 195-pound slugger has driven in more runs, 671, than any other hitter. Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox is next with 616, followed by Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies with 612 and Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers with 588. Jackson, now of the California Angels, drove in 552.

In home runs over the last six seasons Foster had 198, second to Schmidt's 221. And in total bases Foster's 1,728 were third, behind Rice's 1,890 and Garvey's 1,731.

But for the Mets, what Foster did with the Reds over the last six seasons is no longer important. What he does with the Mets over the duration of his contract is all that matters now to the Shea Stadium loyalists, not to mention the Mets' pitchers, who have yearned for a slugger opposing pitchers must fear, a slugger his teammates trust in a crisis.

"My job is to produce runs," Foster has said, "and when I do, I can carry the club."

The Mets will be harder to carry than the Reds were. But remember that Foster was the best hitter on the best team in baseball last season. Because of the silly split-season format, the Reds didn't qualify for the playoffs, but they had the best overall won-lost record, 66-42.

And because the Reds weren't even in the divisional playoffs, Foster's statistics were soon forgotten. In only 108 games he drove in 90 runs, hit 22 homers and batted .295.

But the most significant aspect of the Mets' apparently imminent acquisition of Foster is that Nelson Doubleday, the club chairman, did oot shy away from investing more than $5 million in the best player available. When the new owners purchased the franchise two years ago for $21.3 million, they understood that they had just begun to spend. To keep faith with their fans, and to keep the Yankees from monopolizing baseball interest in New York, they had to do something big. And now apparently they have.

None of the Mets involved in the trade have been announced yet. But the most frequently mentioned names have been the catcher Alex Trevino, and two pitchers, Jim Kern and Greg Harris, which means that the Mets will obtain Foster without having surrendered either of their two best young players, the third baseman Hubie Brooks and the center fielder Mookie Wilson.

Kingman, of course, will hit home runs when he isn't striking out. And he's obviously excited about Foster's arrival.

"Hope you can do it," the first baseman wrote in a telegram to Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, last weekend. "At all costs."

Once upon a time, the Mets exiled Seaver and Kingman because they wouldn't meet the costs. And now the new owners are paying the price for those mistakes, the price being whatever it takes to sign Foster, the best hitter the Mets have ever had.

United Press International

Ivan Lendl gets ready for a backhand return to John McEnroe in their match in Toronto.

Lendl Beats McEnroe for Toronto Title

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — Ivan Lendl, of late the hottest player in professional tennis, defeated John McEnroe for the second time in a month to win the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament.

Lendl, ranked second internationally, used a variety of passing shots and delivered 18 service aces Sunday to beat McEnroe, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5.

McEnroe said he had trouble concentrating, and the Association of Tennis Professionals, which does not count special events such as this, still ranks him No. 1 in the world. But Lendl's victory was thorough, and he seemed to be clearly the better player.

Asked if Lendl is the best player in tennis, McEnroe said, "Right now I would say he is, especially with Bjorn Borg not playing and Jimmy [Connors] having his problems."

Lendl was asked whether any player could beat him consistently. "What is his name?" he replied. "I don't think so."

On Saturday night he beat Gerulaitis in 52 minutes, and earlier last week he defeated Jimmy Connors for the first time. He has downed McEnroe twice in the past month, including a straight-set victory in the New York Masters. His career record against McEnroe is 5-6.

The two players battled for three hours and 15 minutes Sunday in a match decided on three simple breaks and a third-set tie-breaker in which Lendl rallied from deficits of 5-2 and 6-3.

Jaeger Beats Jausovec

DETROIT (AP) — Andrea Jaeger rallied in the last two sets to defeat Mima Jausovec, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the finals of a tournament here Sunday.

Sadri Wins in Denver

DENVER (AP) — John Sadri defeated Andres Gomez, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, in the finals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday. It was only the second victory in Sadri's three years as a professional.

Gretzky Has Spotlight In NHL All-Star Game

The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Md. — The spotlight is on Wayne Gretzky on the ice and Peter Gilbert off it as the National Hockey League takes its midwinter break for the All-Star Game and Board of Governors meetings.

In the All-Star Game, to be played Tuesday night at the Capital Centre in this suburb of Washington, the Prince of Wales Conference will be trying to do what oo team has managed in the regular seasoo: keep up with Gretzky.

"I'm just one of 20 players," says Gretzky, who has torn apart the NHL scoring race this season as he appears headed for a 200-point, 100-goal campaign. "One player doesn't make the difference in a game like the All-Star Game."

Maybe oot, but the Campbell Conference coach, Glen Sonmor of Minnesota, certainly is glad to have Edmonton's super center on his side. Sonmor has plenty more firepower, too, with centers Denis Savard of Chicago and Bobby Smith of Minnesota, right wings Dino Ciccarelli of Minnesota and Dave Taylor of Los Angeles, and high-scoring defensemen Paul Coffey of the Oilers and Doug Wilsoo of Chicago.

A Pair of Rookies

Sonmor also has the game's only two rookies — Grant Fuhr of Edmonton, who will start in goal, and center Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg. They are two of the 20 players making their All-Star debuts; 13 of the newcomers are from the Campbell Conference.

The Wales Conference does not lack in scoring potency, either, led by centers Peter Stasiny of Quebec, Bryan Trottier of the New York Islanders and Dennis Maruk of Washington, right wings Mike Bossy of the Islanders, Rick Middleton of Boston and Blaine Stoughton of Hartford, and left wings Marc Tardif of Quebec and Bill Barber and Brian Propp of Philadelphia.

Al Arbour, who has led the Islanders to two consecutive Stanley Cups, will coach the Wales team and has Pittsburgh's Michel Dion as his starting goaltender.

Meanwhile, the NHL is holding its winter meetings. The league president, John Ziegler, said he didn't expect much to be accomplished at the meetings "because of the time limitations." But Gilbert, the owner of the financially strapped Colorado Rockies, might have other ideas.

Gilbert wants to move his franchise out of Denver and said during a recent trip to Ottawa — which he feels is a prime candidate as a home for his team, along with the new Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, N.J. — that he expected to sort out the situation at the meeting here.

"The Colorado situation will be the main matter discussed," Ziegler said. "But we don't expect any formal reports. Of course, the league is very sympathetic to anyone who has lost as much money as fast as Peter has in Denver. We can't require people to keep losing money."

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	34	13	6	241	172	74
Philadelphia	29	20	5	218	205	63
NY Rangers	25	21	8	200	212	58
Pittsburgh	21	26	5	208	236	50
Washington	15	31	9	209	232	39
Adams Division						
Montreal	20	11	12	256	158	74
Boston	31	17	7	224	188	69
Buffalo	29	17	9	212	172	67
Quebec	27	20	9	250	228	63
Hartford	16	34	12	182	223	45
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Minnesota	22	17	16	234	199	60
St. Louis	25	26	4	236	237	54
Winnipeg	20	23	11	208	236	51
Chicago	20	26	10	245	256	50
Toronto	16	27	13	219	252	45
Detroit	16	29	10	193	235	42
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	35	13	10	313	225	80
Calgary	20	24	13	225	248	53
Vancouver	18	26	11	198	201	47
Los Angeles	15	29	11	217	264	41
Colorado	11	36	9	145	237	31

Sunday's Results

Edmonton 8, New York Rangers 4 (Coffey 2 (26), Fogolin (3), Roulston 2 (8), Anderson (27), Sittoner (8), Gretzky (49); Vickers (4), Hickey (14), Rogers (24), Duguay (28)).

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4 (Allison 2 (10), Barber (32), Flockhart (23), Barber (33); Carlyle (8), MacLeish 2 (14), Gotres (21).

Quebec 5, Washington 5 (P. Stastny (34), Goulet (31), Cloutier (24), Fryer (14), A. Stastny (16); Maruk 3 (41), Valentine (14), Gustafsson (15)).

Chicago 5, Minnesota 3 (Bulley 2 (5), Higgins (16), Savard (29), Wilson (25); Christoff (18), Anderson (8)).

New York Islanders 7, Buffalo 3 (Potvin (12), B. Sutter (9), Bossy (40), Gorine 2 (10), Nystrom (13), Gillies (23); Haworth (13), Lambert (22), McCourt (27)).

Detroit 8, St. Louis 5 (Goss 2 (3), McKechnie 2 (13), Dorohnick (22), Loiselle, Gare 2 (18); Patterson 2 (26), Mullen 2 (12), Turnbull (26)).

Montreal 7, Los Angeles 2 (Gainey (16), Mondou (26), Shutt 2 (23), Lanowny (4), Nilon (5), Picard; Barnor (11), L. Murphy (17)).

Calgary 8, Toronto 2 (Nilsson (12), Cheulnard 2 (15), Lavallee 2 (23), Houston (20), Reinhart (8), McDonald (22); Derlago (25), Luce (41)).

Olympic Body Extends Anti-Doping Drive

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has banned the use of two substances — the hormoee testosterone and high levels of caffeine — by competitors in the Games.

At a press conference Sunday, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, chairman of the IOC's medical commission, and Dr. Anthony Daly, chief of medicine for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said a medical testing lab would selected shortly in Los Angeles for the 1984 Games.

The IOC's anti-doping campaign covers a number of other drugs and stimulants, and De Merode said there would be increased checks for the Los Angeles Olympics.

Testosterone, a male hormone, is used by some athletes to build body mass and, like caffeine, has stimulative effects.

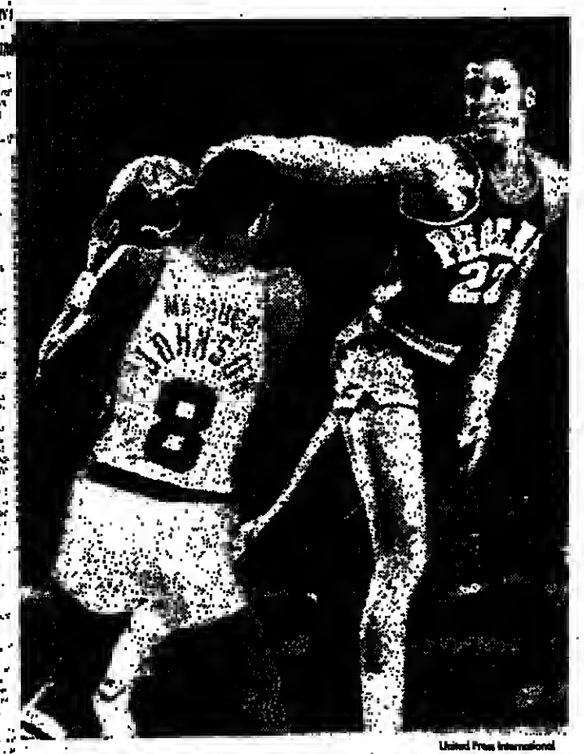
Also to be checked will be drugs to delay puberty in young gymnasts. De Merode admitted it was difficult to make the examinations because those drugs are given far in advance of the competition.

He also said at the news conference following a two-day meeting of a segment of his committee that wide-scale and intricate experiments must be done regularly during the training periods.

European TV Dispute

GENEVA (UPI) — European Broadcasting Union officials Monday discounted reports that Los Angeles had canceled an agreement covering European television rights for the 1984 Games because of a delinquent payment.

The officials said oegotiations were continuing on a final contract and should be completed soon.



United Press International

Larry Nance of Phoenix reached for the ball but instead grabbed Milwaukee's Marques Johnson by the head in a National Basketball Association game. Milwaukee beat Phoenix, 107-92.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	34	12	.739	—
Philadelphia	32	14	.702	1½
New Jersey	23	25	.479	12
Washington	22	24	.478	12
New York	22	24	.458	13
Central Division				
Milwaukee	22	14	.496	—
Atlanta	19	25	.432	12
Detroit	20	27	.426	12½
Indiana	20	27	.426	12½
Chicago	18	29	.383	14½
Cleveland	11	35	.239	21
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	30	14	.682	—
Denver	25	22	.532	5½
Houston	24	22	.522	6
Kansas City	15	32	.319	15½
Utah	14	31	.311	15½
Dallas	14	32	.304	16
Pacific Division				
Seattle	33	13	.717	—
Los Angeles	33	14	.702	½
Golden State	24	19	.578	6½
Portland	26	19	.578	6½
Phoenix	24	21	.533	8½
San Diego	14	32	.298	19½

Sunday's Results

Denver 134, Washington 115 (English 31, Issel 25; Haywood 24, Davis 20).

Houston 124, Kansas City 118 (Malone 47, Hayes 22; Kite 29, Drew 28).

Los Angeles 119, Boston 113 (Abdul-Jabbar 36, Cooper 31; Parish 29, Archibald 12).

New Jersey 110, Cleveland 94 (R. Williams 25, Walker 17; Brewer 18, Edwards 17, Huston 17).

Golden State 114, San Antonio 111 (Free 31, Carroll 22; Gervin 38, Olberding 15, Moore 15).

Milwaukee 107, Phoenix 92 (Mary 22, Winters 23; Davis 18, D. Johnson 18).

Philadelphia 122, Chicago 107 (B. Jones 23, Bantom 22; Greenwood 26, Theus 19).

Seattle 99, San Diego 97 (Williams 21, Walker 16; Chambers 19, Wood 18, Douglas 18).

Portland 100, New York 98 (Thompson 28, Ransey 28; Williams 33, Lucas 17).

In the Great Indoors, Soccer Goes Ga-boing

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Zoltan Toth may never forget his first game of human pinball, in which he played the part of the flippers at the bottom of the machine. If his memory should grow hazy about that first game, the pain in his elbows and hips and knees will serve as adequate reminder.

He was used to soccer on the playing fields of Hungary — grass, mud, even hard-baked earth. Playing for Ujpesti Dozsa of Budapest, he was considered one of the best goalies in Europe. Now, in the New World, he finds his body crashing against the walls and the artificial turf of an indoor soccer field.

"Here is the ball, there is the ball, in the oet is the ball," Toth said in a lush Hungarian accent.

Toth is still talking about his first indoor game, nearly 15 months ago. He is amazed that soccer can be played by six men on a carpet in a hockey rink. But he has adjusted to it — well enough to be undefeated in six starts this season for the New York Arrows of the Major Indoor Soccer League.

"They change the rules, they change the court," Toth said. "This is America. They change the surface. The ball is kicked two feet from my head. I cannot move. It hits me over the eye and goes into the goal. It's soccer — but it's different."

Call it human pinball — everybody else does — but there are those who love it. Teams like the St. Louis Steamers of the MISL and the Chicago Sting of the North American Soccer League are packing huge arenas in the middle of a nasty winter, while hockey and basketball tickets sit unsold in little wooden racks.

The attraction of indoor soccer is constant action: The ball slamming off the curved hockey Plexiglas walls, bouncing from one human bumper to another, as in some Golden Screeno Electro-Soccer, Score-Five-Million-Points-and-Win-a-Free-Game machine.

The best mobile pinball bumper of them all is Toth's teammate, Steve Zungul, a Yugoslav who has been voted most valuable player in the league for all three of its seasons — and for good reason. He has scored 288 goals in 106 league games.

Zungul is the man who makes the bells go off in the MISL. The ball goes ga-boing, ga-boing, ga-boing off the plexiglass, and Zungul kicks it into the net. The Nassau Coliseum scoreboard announces, "It's a Zungul Out There."

For indoor soccer's goalies, on the receiving end of a never-ending barrage of shots, it is truly a Zungul. In human pinbill, there is neither the distance of a soccer field nor the checking of a hockey game to slow down the attack. The league realizes you do oot drag a busload of screaming 10-year-olds out on a wintry night and ask them to sit through a scoreless tie.

Indoor Kamikazes

"We are kamikazes," Toth said. "We have to be brave to go for the ball."

Toth had already shown a certain amount of bravery by defecting from his homeland in 1979. Ten years ago, at age 15, he joined Ujpesti Dozsa, Hungary's oldest soccer team, which was founded in 1885 and named for a national hero. In 1979, he gave up an average of 0.97 goals per game and was named goalie for the Hungarian national team. But during a visit to Spain with Ujpesti Dozsa, he flew to New York and asked for political asylum.

A handsome bachelor, Toth had no problem making friends, first with the large Hungarian community in New York and soon enough with Arrow fans. But he and his new sport took a little more time to get acquainted.

"You cannot read the offense," Toth said. "In regular soccer, you can tell what a right wing is going to do. There is a pattern. But in indoor soccer, you cannot read anything. You are always guessing."

Because most hockey rinks are about 200 feet long and 85 feet wide, the ball is never more than a pass or two away. There is oo such thing as a patient indoor offense.

With oo time for strategy, a goalie just throws himself where he thinks the hall will go. The players are short and compact, and they bounce off the turf like circus acrobats. Toth is 6-foot-3, with the frame of a basketball player.

"You must play small in this game," Toth says. "The shots are low, and you must spend a lot of time on the ground. The action is very quick. You get hit in the face, in the chest. I think I am too tall for this game."

College Basketball

Selected Results Sunday

EAST
Duquesne 84, Rutgers 50
Maryland 94, Hofstra 89
Niagara 92, Holy Cross 77

SOUTH
Alabama-Birmingham 84, South Alabama 82
Louisville 78, St. John's (N.Y.) 50
Murray State 64, Austin Peay 61, 20T

FAR WEST
Fresno State 88, UC Irvine 49, OT
UCLA 48, Notre Dame 47

Simons Wins Crosby Event As Stadler Fades at the End

Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. — Craig Stadler squandered a 5-stroke lead in 10 holes and Jim Simons jumped on the opportunity with a 6-under-par 66 at Pebble Beach to win the 41st annual Bing Crosby National Pro-Am golf tournament.

Stadler, who appeared to be running away with the tournament with an eagle and three birdies on the first eight holes Sunday, made a double-bogey 6 on the ninth hole and played the final nine in 37. Simons, admittedly "playing for second," started stringing birdies together and came home with a 32 on the final nine.

Simons missed Tom Watson's tournament record by one stroke. He finished at 274, 14 strokes under par, after two rounds at Pebble Beach and one each at Spyglass, Press Poiot and Spyglass. Stadler, with a 70 Sunday, finished at 276.

Five tied for third at 280 — Johnny Miller, Mike Morley and Rex Caldwell, all of whom shot 67 in the final round; Joe Inman Jr., who had a 69; and Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a 70 after missing a dozen putts that rimmed, lipped or stopped inches short of the cup.

"I only made three bad shots and two of them were costly," said a remarkably calm Stadler at day's end. "I made one with my driver on the ninth hole and hit two bad 4 irons that both hooked."

Third Victory on Tour

It was Simons' first victory since 1978 and only his third in 10 years on the tour. He credited playing with Stadler for helping him shoot the 66.

"It helped me playing with Craig because when he got off to such a fast start he made it look so easy," said Simons, 31, a part-time stockbroker. "He's so aggressive."

Grand Prix Drivers Form New Group

United Press International

PARIS — The world's leading Formula One drivers have set up a new professional organization and condemned the new licensing requirements imposed by the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA).

A dispute over new licensing requirements led to a walkout by the drivers before the South African Grand Prix last month. The race was run, but FISA later fined 29 drivers $5,000 to $10,000 each for the strike and threatened them with suspensions.

At issue were so-called "super licenses" introduced by FISA. The drivers contend that some provisions of the licenses would restrict their freedom to criticize officials or to change racing teams.

In a communiqué Sunday, the new drivers' group said it "denounced the irregularities of the procedure employed by FISA to lay down new conditions for the super license" and would "strive for the recasting of terms of the super license, whose principle already has been accepted by sports authorities."

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Art Buchwald

Cooling It U.S. Style

WASHINGTON — "There is only one way the country is going to get oo its feet," said Baleful.

"How's that?" I asked as we drank coffee in his office at the Baleful Refrigerator Co.

"The consumer has to start buying American," he said, slamming his fist down on the desk. "Every time an American buys a foreign refrigerator it costs one of my people his job. And every time one of my people is out of work it means he or she can't buy refrigerators."

Buchwald

"It is a vicious circle," I said.

Baleful's secretary came in. "Mr. Thompson, the steel broker, is on the pbone."

My friend grabbed the receiver. "Thompson, where the hell is that steel shipment from Japan that was supposed to be in last weekend? . . . I doo't care about bad weather. We're almost out of steel and I'll bave to close down the refrigerator assembly line next week. If you can't deliver when you promise, I'll find myself another broker."

"You get your steel from Japan?" f asked Baleful.

"Even with shipping costs, their price is still lower than steel made in Europe. We used to get all our sheets from Belgium, but the Japanese are now giving them a run for their money."

* * *

The buzzer on the phone alerted Baleful. He listened for a few moments and then said, "Excuse me, I have a call from Taiwan. . . . Buster, bow are you coming with those door handles for the Mark Four? Look, R&D has designed a oew push-button door handle and we're going to send the specs to you. Tell Mr. Chow if his people send us a sample of one and he can make it for us at the same price as the old handle, we'll give his company the order."

A man came in with a plastic container and said, "Mr. Baleful, you said you wanted to see ooe of these before we ordered them. They are the cootainers for the icemaker in the refrigerator."

Baleful inspected it carefully and banged it oo the floor a couple of times. "What's the price oo it?"

"Hong Kong can deliver at $2 a tray and Dong-Fu Plastics in South Korea said they can make it for $1.70."

"It's just a plastic tray. Take the South Korean bid. We'll let Hong Kong supply us with the shelves for the freezer. Any word on the motors?"

"There's a German company in Brazil that just came out with a oew motor and it's passed all our tests, so Johnson has ordered 50,000."

"Call Cleveland Motors and tell them we're sorry but the price they quoted us was just too high."

"Yes, sir," the man said and departed.

* * *

The secretary came in again and said, "Harry telephoned and wanted to let you know the defrosters just arrived from Finland. They're unloading the boxcars now."

"Good. Any word on the wooden crates from Singapore?"

"They're at the dock in Hoboken."

"Thank heaven. Cancel our order from Boise Cascade."

"What excuse should I give them?"

"Tell them we made a mistake in our inventory or we're switching to fiberglass. I don't care what you tell them."

Baleful turned to me. "Where were we?"

"You were saying that if the consumer doesn't start buying American this country is going to be in a lot of trouble."

"Right. It's not only his patriotic duty, but his livelihood that's at stake. I'm going to Washingtoo oext week to tell the Senate Commerce Committee if they don't get off the stick there isn't going to be a domestic refrigerator left in this country. We're not going to stay in business for our bealth."

"Pour it on them," I urged him.

Baleful said. "Come out with me into the showroom."

* * *

I followed him. He went to his latest model, and opened the door. "This is an American refrigerator made by the American worker, for the American consumer. What do you have to say to that?"

"It's beautiful," I said. "It puts the foreign imports to shame."

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A Visit to the Real 'Brideshead'

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

YORK, England — "Brideshead Revisited," the British television adaptation of the Evelyn Waugh oovel running on Public Broadcasting Service stations in the United States, is fiction, but the setting for the bulk of the 11-part series is no stage set. For television purposes, Brideshead is an early 18th-century stately home called Castle Howard, whieh sits majestically above a 10,000-acre estate near Coneysthorpe, 15 miles oortheast of York.

Like most stately homes these days, it is open to the public (although, unlike most, it has been open since its construction). And as stately homes go, Castle Howard — which is not at all castle-like — is among the most impressive, a rambling, eclectically Baroque structure.

Castle Howard was commissioned and has been occupied from the outset by the Howards, a patrician family that has owned the land on which the house stands for 1,000 years and was awarded an earldom in the 17th century. The current occupant, George Howard, is cousin to the 12th earl, a property division in the early 1920s having left the earl with an even grander seat in the northwestern county of Cumbria.

Howard, a gregarious, rotypoly man, is chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp. (The series was, however, produced by Granada Television, a division of the BBC's independent rival.) One of his sons lives at Castle Howard as manager of the estate; Howard and his other three sons visit almost every weekend. From Easter until the end of October, the family opens the house to paying visitors — about 150,000 last summer and probably far more this year.

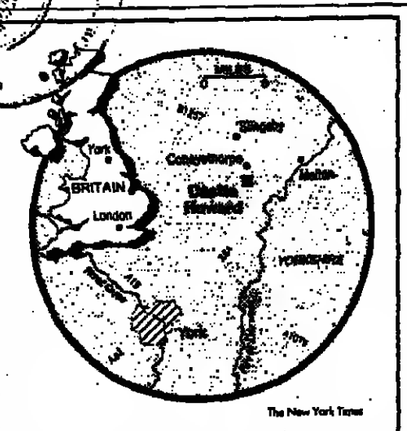
"I like the summer here the best," said Howard, as he sat in an unimposing sitting room in his private quarters in the east wing "I don't mind the poblic — I welcome them." He also delighted in the presence of the actors and film crew, who spent about five months filming in 17 of the house's 100-plus rooms.

Castle Howard was chosen to represent Brideshead, the seat of the fictional Marchmains, because it was closest to the model used by Waugh in writing the book. The author apparently visited Castle Howard only once, but several of its elements appear distinctly in the novel.

"The original of Brideshead can doubtfully be traced to many great bouses which Evelyn knew, but I fancy that a strong contribution was made by Castle Howard," wrote Christopher Sykes, Waugh's biographer. "The surmounting and majestic lantern of Castle Howard may well have suggested the dome of Brideshead and the fountain facing its south front is of the proportions and magnificence of the fountain described in the book."

Fans of both the novel and the television version of "Brideshead Revisited" will not find Castle Howard an exact fit. A few scenes were shot elsewhere, and the placement of rooms was in some instances cinematically rearranged to conform to literary requirements.

"At first the house is meant to seem awesome, then more like a home and, finally, as a dominating preseoee," said Charles Sturridge, 30, the director of the television series.



The New York Times

For the visitor, the mood of Castle Howard begins to unfold as one's car navigates the immaculately straight, five-mile approach road, brokeo only by two single-lane arcbways that convey a sense of guardhouses and walls. For several hundred years, Henderskelfe Castle, gutted by fire in 1693, occupied the grounds.

Then comes a 90-degree right turn at a 100-foot-high obelisk, and suddenly the house looms amid a sea of perfectly manicured green lawn, much as it unfolds for Charles Ryder on his return to Brideshead at the start of the serial.

The house was the first structure designed by John Vanbrugh, who went on to greater fame as the architect of Blenheim Palace. Working with him was Nicholas Hawksmoor, who was an apprentice to Christopher Wren and later designed Christ Church in London. As was the common practice, Castle Howard, designed in 1699, was altered as it rose, slowly, from 1700 to 1737.

"I don't know exactly how many rooms there are," said Howard, as he gave a recent tour. "My best count is somewhere between 130 and 140."

There is a tourist entrance in the west wing, which was completed in 1759 to a more Palladian design by Sir Thomas Robinson, brother-in-law of the fourth earl. The interior of the wing was oot finished until about 1800, and the ornate chapel was not fitted out uotil 1875. The chapel is an almost overpowering amalgam of gilt and marble; its Victorian-ness contrasts sharply with the rest of the house.

By far the most impressive room is the entrance hall, a soaring space 70 feet high and 52 feet square, which would seem awkward but for a variety of arched openings, balconies and high windows that allow vast amounts of sunlight to play across the hall and the frescoes that fill the walls.

Next comes a series of public rooms, which Howard tosses off with a wave of the hand but which in any ordinary house would be awesome. All are crammed full of furniture, objets d'art, pictures, tapestries and other results of several centuries of collecting — statuary by the fourth earl, paintings by the fifth earl, and so on.

My favorite room was the Long Gallery, where, in Brideshead, Rex gives Julia her jeweled tortoise. Running the length of the western edge of the house, what would be an endless room is broken into three by an octagonal space. The room has more delicacy and airiness than the rest of the house, with its wall of windows and polished oak floor making it sparkle in the sunlight.

Several grand rooms are not part of the tour; they are being restored from damage done by a fire in the 1940s when the house did war service as a school. ("They saved all the girls, and the pictures got burned," said Howard.) Also omitted are some rooms prominent in the television version — perhaps most notably the Archbishop's Room, in which Laurence Olivier, as Lord Marchmain, dies.

Several of the outbuildings are important in their own right as well as for their place in the Brideshead story. A particular delight is the Temple of the Four Winds, designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26 and the setting for the Charles and Sebastian wine-tasting.

Castle Howard's former stables boast what Howard describes as the finest private collection of costumes in Britain. The costume galleries were formed in 1965, in part because Howard was eager to recycle the disused buildings, which were designed in 1782 by John Carr.

Country Life, London

Vanbrugh's cupola rises 70 feet above the floor of the entrance hall of Castle Howard.

PEOPLE:

N.Y. Parade Officials Honor Bobby Sands

The late Irish Republican Army hunger striker **Bobby Sands** has been named honorary grand marshal of New York's St. Patrick's Day parade — the first person to be given the honor in more than half a century. Officials affiliated with this year's parade, the 220th, said that Sands, who was a member of Parliament from Northern Ireland and the first hunger striker to die at Belfast's Maze Prison last year, was the first honorary grand marshal named since 1927. Picked as marshal of the parade was **Brother Charles Quinn**, 69, an assistant to the president of Iona College io New Rochelle, N.Y.

* * *

The conductor **Maxim Shostakovich**, who knows what it's like to leave his homeland, led the New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra in a benefit concert for Indochinese refugees in Japan. The 43-year-old conductor, who defected to the United States from the Soviet Union last April, said: "No man ever left his country with a light heart. I sympathize with the Indochinese refugees who had to leave their country." Shostakovich went to Tokyo at the invitation of Refugees International and the Association to Aid for Indochinese Refugees. Of the 5,187 boat people who arrived in Japan for temporary asylum after the fall of Saigon in 1975, 3,520 have left to settle in Western countries.

* * *

The jazz pianist and composer **Eubie Blake** celebrated his 99th birthday at a party at Gallagher's Restaurant in New York. On hand to wish him all the best was **Lil Armstrong**, widow of another jazz great, **Louis Armstrong**.

* * *

Itzhak Perlman, one of the world's greatest violinists, is now Dr. Perlman. "He's tickled to death to be made an M.D.," said **Dr. Albert P. Sabin**, who presented Perlman with an honorary *medicinae doctor* degree from the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston. Sabin, the developer of the oral polio vaccine, read the citation to Perlman, 36, who was crippled by polio at age 4: "To a careworn world, you are o refreshing spirit of courage and joy. You have transformed music into a healing art among nations." Sabin, awarded an honorary doctorate of medical science, was lauded as a great healer and humanitarian.

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